

D-8039A/5(0)-5  
PART II

JULY  
1940 - 1941

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**More Flour Here**  
**Half Million**  
**Bags Arrive**  
**From America**

Shanghai's flour supply was greatly replenished yesterday by the arrival of nearly 400,000 bags of American flour aboard the s.s. Suzan V. Luckenbach, a U.S. registered vessel.

Due early next week will be another 250,000 bags of flour from America which will be brought here by the s.s. American Star, also a U.S. Registered vessel.

Both ships embark for Shanghai from Seattle early last month. They will also bring other U.S. cargo to this city.

Agents for the Suzan V. Luckenbach are Lacey and Cannon, a British concern, while agents for American Star are the Möllers Ltd.

Meanwhile, the cheap sale of flour here, sponsored by the S.M.C., continued with flour supplied to the Council by the Fong Flour Mills.

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# **Flour And Wheat**

As outport dealers were not in the market yesterday on lower Tientsin quotations trading in native flour practically came to a standstill. The unofficial rates remained unchanged, and only a slight turnover was reported. The mills supplied 7,500 bags to local retail shops at \$10.30 per bag.

Buying interest in native wheat narrowed down yesterday as dealers adopted an awaiting attitude. As a result the Foch Sing flour mill bought three carloads of Soochow wheat at \$24.75 per bag.

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Blair file

## S.M.C. Thanks Two Flour Mills Here

**Placed Large Quantities  
Of Flour at Disposal of  
Public at Low Prices**

In identical letters addressed to the managers of the Fou Foong and Foh Sing Flour Mills the Shanghai Municipal Council has recorded its appreciation of efforts made by the mills during the past year in making available large quantities of flour for public sale at reasonable prices. The public it was stated, greatly benefited as a result of the action of the mills.

In its letter the Council expressed the hope that the mills concerned will continue to sell flour at moderate prices as long as it is possible for them to do so.

In a communique issued yesterday on the flour situation the Council stated that as the actual daily requirements of consumers in the Settlement and French Concession are 8,318 bags, the authorities have found it necessary to allot the full requirements daily excepting Wednesdays and Sundays when no deliveries will be made to consumers.

The Foh Sing Mill sold 5,000 bags and the Fou Foong Mill 1,059 bags of flour on January 31, and February 1, making it possible to meet the full requirements of consumers on Wednesday of this week, leaving a balance of 3,800 bags for future needs. If 4,518 bags can be accumulated by a deduction of ten per cent. from imported foreign flour corresponding to local No. 2 grade which has arrived here since the beginning of the year, a full day's supply to consumers on Wednesday of next week can also be met by supplying this amount of foreign flour and 1,800 bags of local flour, the communique stated.

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## CHEAP FLOUR SALE BEING CONTINUED

Two Mills Will Supply  
6,932 Bags Daily;  
Thanked By S.M.C.

Effective from last Monday, the Foh Sing Flour Mill is supplying 7,875 bags of flour daily to consumers in the Settlement and French Concession, except on Sundays, at a price of \$23 per bag plus the customary 30 cents per bag commission to flour dealers. The Fou Foong Flour Mill will similarly supply 1,059 bags of flour, making a daily total from the two mills named of 6,932 bags of flour.

Since the actual daily requirements of consumers in the Settlement and French Concession are 8,318 bags, the Authorities have found it necessary to allot the full requirements daily except on Wednesdays and Sundays on which days no deliveries will be made to consumers.

As the Foh Sing Mill sold 5,000 bags and the Fou Foong Mill 1,059 of flour on January 31 and again on February 1, it will be possible to meet the full requirements of consumers on Wednesday of this week, leaving in hand a balance of 3,800 bags for future needs. If 4,518 bags of flour can be accumulated by deduction of 10 per cent. from imported foreign flour corresponding to local No. 2 Grade, which has arrived in Shanghai since the beginning of 1941, a full day's supply to consumers on Wednesday of next week can also be met by supplying this amount of foreign flour and 3,800 bags of local flour.

### Letter Of Appreciation

The following letter has been addressed by the Municipal Council to the General Managers of the Fou Foong and Foh Sing Flour Mills:—

"The Council desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of your Company's efforts in making available throughout the past year large quantities of flour which were sold at reasonable prices to actual consumers in Shanghai who greatly benefitted thereby. The Council earnestly hopes that you will kindly agree in the public interest to continue to sell flour at moderate prices as long as it is possible for you to do so."

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MAR 1 1940

## Tientsin Starts Flour Control

### BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



#### EMERGENCY ORDER NO. 11

#### CONTROL OF FLOUR

- (1) All persons (which term together with the terms 'no person' or 'any person' shall include all firms, companies, institutions and combinations of persons of any description whatsoever) in the British Municipal Area who are:

(a) Importers of flour, and

(b) Flour merchants other than as importers of flour,

shall forthwith register with the Secretary and Engineer, British Municipal Council. Such registration shall be accompanied by a return specifying the quantity and brand of any flour held at the date hereof by such person registering and the place of storage thereof and be otherwise sufficient to enable the Council to register flour stocks and establish such control as in the opinion of the Council may be necessary in the public interest. Such registration is required to be effected forthwith.

- (2) The Council may from time to time issue regulations hereunder approved by H.M. Consul-General or form any Committee for the better control of the matters hereby referred to. Any such regulations shall be of the same effect as this Order.

- (3) Any persons infringing this Order or any regulation hereunder shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 (Five hundred dollars) and to have his stocks placed under direct control of the Council.

- (4) The term "the Council" herein contained shall include any committee of the Council appointed hereunder.

A. E. TIPPER,  
CHAIRMAN.

COUNCIL ROOM,  
TIENTSIN, February 24, 1940.

APPROVED:

OSWALD WHITE,

H.M. CONSUL-GENERAL

D.C.  
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FILE

# Move To Halt Hoarding Taken

## British Area Ordering Stock Registration With Council

More municipal experiments in controlling the price of foodstuffs are seen in an emergency order issued by the British Municipal Council in Tientsin for ascertaining stocks of flour, and in the fixing of the price of this at FRB\$14 per bag, as stated in a private telegram received in Shanghai today from the northern city.

Food prices were fixed in the Tientsin French Concession weeks ago, as announced by the Shanghai Evening Post at the time. The FMC in Shanghai has in the past few days decided to control prices, and now the Shanghai Municipal Council has appointed a sub-committee to see how the Settlement can do the same thing. Members of the sub-committee are Messrs. J. Fiskere, jr. (chairman of the American Association of Shanghai), Frithjof Hoehnk and W. Mellor (director of Messrs. A. R. Birkill & Sons).

Success of the Tientsin move regarding flour is regarded as doubtful by Shanghai merchants, as the selling price reported to be fixed (equivalent of Shanghai \$12) is over Shanghai \$4 below present replacement costs, and that therefore imports of flour into Tientsin will cease.

Control of prices in the Shanghai French Concession, when it comes into effect, is also considered not likely to cause great reductions in every line of every line of everyday commodities. It is held, however, that it will prevent any sudden soaring of prices in the event of sudden falls of exchange, for instance.

Many local merchants are opposed to "governmental" control of prices in that it is an interference with the laws of economics. They point out that if prices are fixed at lower than replacement costs, the commodities concerned will not be replaced.

February 20, 1940.

Morning Translation. Date 80770/5(3) 40

Yesterday a reply was sent to the Machine-Made Macaroni Shop Owners' Guild by the Chamber of Commerce explaining that efforts are being made by the various trades concerned to comply with its request for the stabilization of prices and asking it to advise its member shops to resume operations immediately.

National Herald :-

#### THEFT FROM RICE SHOPS IN POOTUNG

Many cases of thefts from rice shops have occurred in Pootung. On February 19 several rice shops at Hu Ka Moo Kiao (胡家木桥) were victimized. Post duty puppet policemen and Japanese soldiers did nothing although they saw the thefts. Rice shops in Pootung now close their doors and only leave a small opening to do business.

Chinese-American Daily News publishes the following letter received from one Ho Liang (何亮) :-

#### THE CAUSES FOR THE HIGH PRICES OF DAILY NECESSITIES

According to reports from reliable sources, the following are the causes for the sharp increases in the prices of rice, flour and coal briquettes in Shanghai and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take severe measures against such activities:-

(1) The principal element responsible for the manipulation of rice is the proprietor of the - Chong Rice (- 崇 ) located at ---Bridge. He works in conspiracy with the - Chong - Rice Shop (- 崇 - ) at the corner of ---Road. He was responsible for the sharp increases in the prices of rice taking place after the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Shanghai in the winter of 1937. His activities were slightly checked after the issue of the joint proclamation by the two Municipal Councils but soon afterwards he entered into conspiracy with a foreign concern--- & Company and instigated it to enhance the price of foreign rice as a deterrent to joint purchases so as to enable the price of Chinese rice to go up.

(2) As regards flour, the - Kee Shop (- 記 ) on North -- Road is at the back of the rising tendency in the price of this commodity. Realizing that Dairen is short of supplies of this class of goods, the shop has ordered large consignments amounting to 350,000 bags of flour from various local leading flour mills, at a price of \$4.30 to \$4.50 per bag. As a result of this order the flour mills have been rendered short of deliveries for ordinary consumers, thereby resulting in a continued increase in the price. This affords a very good opportunity to make more profits. As it is not convenient to dispose of its purchases in large quantities and with a view to covering its activities from the public, the shop has started a cheap sale at a little

INDEXED BY  
(S.E.) REGISTRY

DATE 23 / 2 / 40

February 20, 1940.

Morning Translation.

over \$10 per bag for 1,000 bags every day. Ostensibly this appears to be a benevolent undertaking; in reality the shop has thus been able to make a profit of about \$6 a bag. The present shortage of flour supplies is attributable to the activities of this shop.

(3) Last year when the price of coal briquettes began to show signs of increase, the Dah Mou Factory (大茅廠) made efforts to stabilize the price at \$3.60 per picul. This action on the part of the Dah Mou Factory incurred the envy of the Nyl -- and six other concerns. They later detailed persons to order large consignments from the Dah Mou Factory with the result that the latter's stocks were all ordered within ten days, thereby rendering it impossible to meet other demands for supplies, while on the other hand they lowered the prices of their own goods to \$2.80 or \$2.90 per picul as competition. The Dah Mou Factory started this sale because of the request of Mr. Yu, but found itself unable to compete with others. As a result the price of coal briquettes began to soar up to over \$4 per picul. Recently, advertisements were published in the local Press stating that more than 20,000 tons of such goods had been ordered for the public. In reality this is but a kind of smoke screen to defraud the public.

(Editor's note: The letter received from the writer contains full names and addresses of all those shops responsible for manipulation of prices of rice, flour and coal briquettes. This paper has purposely omitted them in its publication, in the hope that the shops concerned will quickly come to their senses. As this is a matter that affects the livelihood of several million local residents, as well as the peace and order of the district, we request that local public bodies will ask the various factories and hongs to stop delivery of the consignments ordered from them and supply them to consumers among the general public so that the price of commodities can be stabilized.)

### Flour And Wheat

While local flour mills sold 7,500 bags of second-grade products to retail shops at \$10.30 per bag, the unofficial market could rather dull with total sales to North China and South Sea dealers amounting to 2,000 bags.

The market for native wheat ruled steady yesterday with local dealers buying one carload of Soochow wheat at \$27.00 per bag while the Fook Sing and the Fook Foong flour mills were not in the market.

*Lee*  
*Chen*



FEB 22 1940

## RE-SELLERS OF CHEAP FLOUR ARRESTED

Fraudulent Activities  
Fail To Escape Sharp  
Eyes Of Detectives

Vigilant Chinese detectives yesterday arrested 15 persons who were found to have resold bags of flour which they had obtained from the equitable-sales-of-flour service. These vagrants were spotted in the vicinity of the Jui Chi Flour Store, 32 North Chekiang Road, which is one of the largest distributing centres of cheap flour.

More than 1,000 poor people had been waiting in front of the flour store even before daybreak. Many of these people had flocked to the place on the previous evening, and had stayed on the sidewalk overnight.

Owing to adequate police supervision, order remained good during the distributing hours in spite of the unusually large crowd. But a few detectives were also on the spot. They followed some suspicious buyers after they had got their bag of flour, and discovered that many of them then started bargaining with some prospective buyers. The re-sale price as agreed by both parties in these cases ranged from \$13 to \$14. The detectives placed both buyers and re-sellers under arrest, a total of 15 persons.

It was learnt that the 15 will be sent to court for hearing this morning.

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*January 2, 1941* *January 2, 1941*  
Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, Chinese-American Daily News, etc. :-

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR

Owing to hoarding and manipulation by unscrupulous merchants, the price of flour has broken the record for it has reached \$11 per bag. There are indications that the price may go up to as high as \$12 per bag. It is learned that the Foreign Councils are paying close attention to the matter.

The Citizens' Federations have petitioned the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to deal severely with speculators and manipulators of the flour market.

January 17, 1940.

Morning Translation

National Herald, Chinese-American Daily News:

SHARP RISE IN PRICE OF FLOUR

Whilst millions of local residents are experiencing difficulties in maintaining a living due to the high cost of rice, the price of flour has also been considerably increased. It is sad to note that each bag of flour costs more than \$10.

According to a reporter of this paper, during the latter part of 1939, the price of one picul of "Kan Mee" rice was \$40, equivalent to the price of ten bags of flour when the flour was sold at \$4 per bag. Now, the price of the latter has been increased to \$10.29. In order to maintain the livelihood of the people, the Settlements authorities should lose no time in preventing the price of flour from going up. The price limit of \$40 for one picul of rice is still high and the burden of the local residents, especially the labouring class, is hard to bear. Everyone, therefore, earnestly hopes for a lowering of the price of rice.

All to note:

To note:

Subject enquiry:

To be re:

To record:

Remarks:

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JAN 7 1940

# Japanese Grab Wheat For Seized Mills

## Chinese Using Reserve Stock

### Flour Price Restricted Despite High Cost Of Replacement

Still using their reserve stocks of wheat as Japanese are seizing as much of the grain as possible, Shanghai millers have been able to sell wheat around \$10.25 to \$10.50 a bag recently, although this would not be possible with new purchases of higher-priced grain.

Japanese interests are acquiring Chinese wheat for use in the mills, which they have seized in their "Sino-Japanese cooperation" scheme, and little is going on the general market.

#### Poor Quality

Chinese wheat, poor in quality, is now priced at \$17 per new picul (50 kilograms), and as it takes a picul and a quarter to make two bags of flour, the production cost of one bag would be \$11½, or higher than the sale price of wheat made from reserve stocks.

Thanks to high freights and general rise in costs due to the European war, flour milled locally from foreign wheat would work out at a cost of \$12.50 a bag.

#### Seized From Chinese

Mills used by the Japanese to grind the diverted wheat are those which they seized from private Chinese interests during their invasion of the country.

While technically referring to the present management of these mills as an example of "Sino-Japanese cooperation," the procedure has been for the Japanese to seize the mills and subsequently make an offer to the rightful owners to come in with them, so as to make it appear as if they were cooperating. In case of refusal, the Japanese have seized the mills entirely.

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## Soaring Flour Price Seen As Stocks Are Depleted

Because the Japanese are allegedly seizing all the wheat they can, the price of the grain will tend to increase in the near future, it was predicted yesterday. Local millers were still selling wheat at \$18.50 a picul, it was reported. This level could not be maintained according to local merchants for when present stocks give out, new pur-

chases of higher-priced grain will have to be made.

The same report stated that, in the name of "Sino-Japanese Co-operation," the Japanese were taking over Chinese mills and offering the legitimate owners a business partnership. If this "co-operation" was withheld, the Japanese were said to have seized the mills altogether.

The Japanese system then was to use these seized mills to grind confiscated stocks of wheat, the report continued. Much of these stocks were said to have been seized from private Chinese sources during the Nipponese invasion of China.

The high freights and the rise in prices due to the European war have raised the price of foreign flour to \$11.00 per bag, it was stated.

By Henry C. No.

12/1

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January 15, 1940.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News :-

RISING PRICE OF NOODLES

After the enforcement of a limit on the price of rice, rice speculators, without consideration for the livelihood of the poor people, turned their attention to flour, thereby causing an upward tendency in the price of flour. At the end of last week, the price of flour exceeded \$10 a bag. This has caused a further rise of \$0.02 in the price of noodles.

After the outbreak of hostilities, the price of noodles rose from 20 copper coins to \$0.18 per catty. At a joint meeting of the noodle dealers held last Friday, it was decided to increase the price to \$0.20 per catty with effect from January 15, 1940.

Poor people have been living more on noodles than rice due to the high price of rice and they will be faced with more difficulties due to the price of noodles being three times as high.

AMERICAN

To

For Enquiry:

For

To

To see re:

To receive:

Remarks:

CFO.

*John P. ...*

JAN 17 1940

## LARGE INCREASE IN PRICE OF FLOUR

40 Catties Bag Costs  
\$12.50 As Compared  
With \$8 Last Year

Following the recent sharp advance in the price of rice, the price of wheat flour as quoted in the local foodstuff stores, hit a new peak yesterday, aggravating the already miserable situation of the masses of Shanghai who depend upon a fixed salary for their living. Only three weeks ago flour was sold a little over \$8 a bag of 40 catties, but yesterday it advanced to the high price of \$12.50 a bag.

One year ago wheat flour was sold at some \$4 a bag. This price remained rather stable until last June, so that only seven months ago it was still sold about \$4. In the course of these seven months, the price of this second staple food has trebled.

The problem of high flour price is no less serious than that of rice price, because a sizable portion of the population, especially people from North China, use flour as daily food instead of rice. Normally, and customarily, the price of flour should be one quarter of that of rice. That is, four bags of flour should equal to one sack of rice containing 160 catties, in price. With the best quality of rice now selling at \$40, flour is selling much higher than rice in proportion. Thus far, there has been no price limit prescribed on flour by public authorities.

*Lee*  
*67*

# CHINA PRESS.

JAN 16 1940

## Flour And Wheat

Trading in native flour became active yesterday, with local and interior dealers increasing their buying activities. The price of second grade product, as quoted to local traders, remained unchanged at \$9.80 in cash per bag, while the mills restricted their sales to outport operators. As demand from North China and South Sea dealers shifted to the unofficial market, the unofficial rate of native flour advanced to \$10.20, while the unofficial price of foreign flour was quoted at \$10.50. The price of native wheat continued high yesterday, as supplies were rather limited, and shipments of foreign cereals, which had been ordered by some major operators, will no sooner arrive than within several weeks. On account of moderate stocks, the Foooh Sing and Foong Fou flour mills bought 2,000 bags of various kinds of wheat at \$17.20 per bag, which price represents a new record. Besides the local mills, the Swatow dealers showed brisk demand, and bought six carloads of high-grade Soochow and Wush qualities at \$18 per bag.

Name of Wheat	Closing
Soochow .. .. .	\$18.00
Soochow .. .. .	\$17.20
Wush .. .. .	\$18.00
Wush .. .. .	\$17.20
Kwaitien .. .. .	\$18.00
Changchow .. .. .	\$18.00
Changchow .. .. .	\$17.20
Taiyang .. .. .	\$17.20
Kiangpeh .. .. .	\$14.50

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.



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CHINA PRESS.

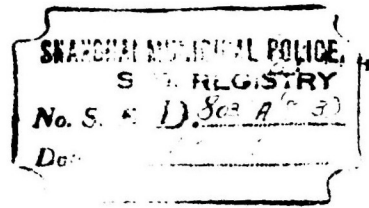
NOV 30 1939

### Flour And Wheat

The price of native flour continued high yesterday amid brisk demand from local and outport dealers. Second grade products were being sold at \$7.60 in cash per bag, while the volume of business transacted amounted to about 60,000 bags of various kinds of native flour.

On account of lacking supplies, the rate of native wheat remained unchanged yesterday. The Chinese mills bought 4,000 bags of Changchow, Wusih, and Soochow cereals at \$12, while local buyers absorbed 4 carloads at the same price.

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CHINA PRESS.

NOV 24 1939

### Flour And Wheat

Trading in native flour became more active yesterday, with local dealers showing brisk demand. The mills restricted their sales to outport traders, so that the outside market reacted to increased buying activities. The rate of second grade product quoted to local dealers remained unchanged, while the prices of "Gunboat" flour and "Red and Blue Cart" brand were raised to \$7.40 for outport merchants. The total sales in the day were estimated at 350,000 bags of various kinds of native flour.

Business in native wheat was practically at a standstill yesterday as the Chinese mills were not in the market while the local dealers took up 3 carloads of poorer qualities, the prices ranging from \$10.35 to \$11.20 per bag.

*Lie*  
*€ 27.*

CHINA PRESS.

SEP 12 1939

**Flour And Wheat**

On account of the high rate of foreign wheat demand shifted to second grade products in yesterday's market, thus raising the price to \$7 in cash. This rate represents a gain of \$0.10 as compared with last Saturday's final price.

The North China and Hongkong dealers showed brisk demand, but the mills were reluctant to sell owing to limited stocks.

Following these restrictions, the rate of foreign flour moved up to \$7.30 per bag, and even an unofficial rate of \$7.40 was witnessed.

The rate of native wheat continued to display firmness in yesterday's market, and registered a gain of \$0.30 as compared with last Saturday's final rate. Best quality Soochow wheat was being sold at \$10.45, while poorer quality Poo-sung wheat stood at \$9.55 per bag. The Fook Sing and Fui Poong Flour mills bought 1,400 bags of Soochow and Wuhu wheat, while the local dealers absorbed 10 carloads of Changshu and newly-harvested Tsyung wheat.

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Both the Foooh Sing and Fou Foonr Flour Mills bought 40 carloads of different kinds of native wheat, and the local dealers absorbed another 20 carloads of wheat.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 21 1939

## **Irate Crowd Storms Into Flour Shop**

**Robs Changping Rd. Shop  
Of 100 Bags Of Flour;  
Premises Wrecked**

Knowing that there was a considerable quantity of flour stored in the premises, a mob of Chinese at 8 o'clock last night stormed the rice and flour shop of Yi Yue Sing, at 81 Changping Road, near Markham Road. The crowd tore into the shop, smashing the big front window, and forcibly gained entrance by one stepping over the other. Part of the crowd escaped with 100 bags of flour and \$30 in cash was also stolen from the wrecked premises.

The mob were in a state of frenzy, spurred on by agitation that the shop was hoarding the flour and that a serious shortage was expected soon when the shops would sell only at high prices, it was reported. On attacking the shop, the mob simply overpowered the employees, while everyone that could lifted a bag of flour to his shoulder and stepped on the other man in getting out. The violent action of the mob in the rather small premises soon tore the place up.

### **Police Disperse Mob**

A riot squad from the Gordon Road district were soon dispatched to the scene and effectively dispersed the mob, who scattered in all directions upon the police arrival. Four of the rioters were arrested and taken to the police station, from where they will most likely be brought up for trial today. None of the flour was recovered as it appears that certain groups had been designated to take off with the flour while others stormed and crowded the premises.

Many rice and flour shops are taking extra precautions to prevent their premises from being looted, as rumours are going the rounds among local rice dealers that disturbances are likely to be created by angry Chinese unable to pay the increasing costs of rice and flour and that there may be a possible shortage of this necessity of life.

*File*  
*8/21/39*

AUG 21 1939

## Chinese Mob Raids Flour Shop

**100 Bags Stolen by Crowd  
Of 500 After Destroying  
Front of Shop**

In the first serious food riot to have occurred in Shanghai in the past two years, an angry mob of about 500 Chinese rushed a rice and flour shop at 81 Changping Road shortly after 8 p.m. yesterday, almost completely wrecked the frontage of the shop and managed to get away with approximately 100 bags of flour. A police party arriving at the scene was able to arrest three men and a woman who were about to run away with 14 bags of flour.

The exact cause for the affair is still being investigated but it was presumed that a number of professional agitators were responsible for the incident while bystanders profited by the occasion in stealing all the flour which they were able to lay their hands on.

### Precautions Planned

An alarm was sent into Gordon Road police station 10 minutes after the riot had started and when a police party consisting of a foreign detective, a Chinese detective and a Chinese constable arrived on the scene, the mob dispersed which in the opinion of observers, indicates that agents provocateurs were responsible for the affair, as the support of the mob ceased with the arrival on the scene of the three police officers.

As a result, it was understood last night that the Settlement police are to take precautions similar to those in force during the rice shortage in August and September 1937 when, it will be recalled, all rice shops inside the foreign areas were given police protection after a number of riots had occurred following the decision of the rice dealers that only limited quantities of rice would be sold to each customer.

In last night's affair, it was understood that the mob not only took the flour but also some \$30 which was found in one of the drawers of the counter. It is not known why the attack was made on this particular shop but the theory that revenge may have been responsible is being entertained by investigating detectives.

The four arrested persons were understood to have been members of the mob and were not believed to have been agitators. The extent of the damage caused by the riot could not be ascertained last night but it is believed to have been considerable.

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 19

### Flour And Wheat

Business in native flour was quiet yesterday, as local dealers and retail shops still took an active part in buying during the highest rate of white rice. The mills supplied a considerable amount of ready flour and the selling price remained unchanged at 5 in cash for the second-grade product. "Old Cart" native flour was quoted at \$6.05 for wholesale.

The outport dealers asked the mills again to sell them some flour for transportation to North China, but the mills continued to refuse the order, awaiting further improvement.

The selling price of native wheat was irregularly high in yesterday's market, on account of limited supplies by the Chinese flour mills. The rate moved up by \$0.15 per bag, compared with the previous closing price. The flour mills were greatly interested in buying at the high price, because the market has received only 3,000 bags of different kinds of native wheat from the interior. As a result, both the Foooh Sing and Fou Foonk flour mills bought 30 carloads of native wheat, while the local dealers absorbed 20 carloads of the same wheat.

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CHINA PRESS.

AUG 11 1929

### Flour And Wheat

Slight business in native flour was done by the mills yesterday, because the mills supplied only small quantities for selling in the market, owing to higher cost of material. As no big orders of flour from local and outport dealers was accepted by the Chinese Flour Mills, the North China and South Sea buyers were not in the market, and even the local dealers were reluctant in absorbing. The price of this flour was raised by \$0.025 per bag, and the official rate stood at \$5.625 paid in cash for local buyers.

Because of lacking of stocks, the mills offered 50 bags of second-grade product to retail shops, while local and outport buyers awaited an improvement for the early part of next week.

Satisfactory trading in native wheat was recorded in the market yesterday, and the price went up \$0.20 per bag. Both Chinese Flour Mills and local traders were active in buying for stocks. Foreign wheat was quoted irregularly high due to the high rate of foreign exchange. Both Fong Bin and Fong Foong Flour Mills bought 15 carloads of Taiyung, Wuhu newly-harvested native wheat, and the local buyers absorbed another 10 carloads of the same wheat at \$8.70 per bag.

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CHINA PRESS.

AUG 13 1939

**Flour And Wheat**

On account of the shortage of white rice, the authorities of Shanghai Municipal Council and French Concession allowed the rice retail shops to sell native flour for the time being, so that the price of second-grade product was raised yesterday. The mills declared that no flour would be sold to outport dealers. The local dealers were reluctant to buy, because the mills supplied only limited quantities. The rate of the second-grade product stood at \$5.80.

Owing to market irregularities, the native wheat market was temporarily suspended yesterday. The market, as it was reported, would be reopened at the next Tuesday or Wednesday.

## CHINA PRESS.

AUG 8 1939

**Flour And Wheat**

With an increase of \$0.30 during the last week, the price of second-grade product native flour continued to rise in yesterday's market. Owing to high cost of materials, the mills increased the price of flour, while both local and outport dealers were interested in buying. As a result, the rate of second-grade product was quoted at \$5.50 in cash per bag, or \$0.20 higher than the week-end's final closing rate.

Although the market quoted high rates for purchases brisk demand was still seen in the market, whereupon the mills refused to accept the order cheque as payment for outport dealers. Cash selling was offered, but no large quantity of native flour was allowed for outport dealers. The total sales in the day were estimated at 40,000 bags of this flour.

Slight business of native wheat was recorded in the market yesterday, and the price continued to advance. The market has received a small shipment of newly-harvested native wheat from the growing centers. Most of that wheat was directly delivered to godowns for stock by the holders, while foreign wheat was at higher rate, owing to the unfavorable exchange of Chinese national currency. The sale in the session amounted to 38 carloads, while the local dealers bought 10 carloads, and the Fook Sing Flour Mills absorbed 22 carloads. Another 6 carloads were sold to Fou Fong Flour Mills, while the price was quoted at \$1.80 per bag.

See R 9/8  
C 1/8

AUG 6 1939

### Flour And Wheat

Since the outport dealers were greatly interested in buying for transportation to Tientsin, Shantung, Canton and Amoy, the selling price of native flour was irregularly high in the past few days, and the rate was further increased to \$5.20 for second-grade product in yesterday's market, or \$5.10, above the preceding day's final rate. All operators in the auction took an active part in absorbing at the highest price of white rice.

Owing to the high rate of foreign wheat in connection with the low exchange of Chinese national currency, the mills refused to accept orders from outport dealers, as they have preserved limited stock. Both, the local and the interior dealers dominated in the market and bought 20,000 bags of this flour, and the outport traders absorbed fractionally during the whole session.

Owing to the high price of foreign wheat, the selling rate of native wheat was again increased by \$0.20 per bag, but the Chinese mills continued to buy for their stocks. Both, Fook Sing and Foe Fong Flour Mills bought 5 trucks of newly-harvested Nanking, Wuhu and Taiyang native wheat at from \$6.25 to \$7, and the local buyers absorbed 6 trucks of native wheat at from \$6.25 to \$7.20.

CHINA PRESS

AUG 5 1939

### Flour And Wheat

The selling price of native flour was irregularly high in yesterday's market, because a keen demand was made by the outport and local buyers. Satisfactory business was done in the session. The South Sea merchants were greatly interested in buying for transportation to Canton and Amoy, while the North China dealers took an active part in the market, as well as the local and the interior buyers who were willing to buy at the above price.

Owing to lack in the stock, the mills refused to sell their goods at ordinary rate at \$5 per bag, and the price of second-grade product moved up by \$0.20 per bag for local dealers to be paid in cash. The rate for outport dealers was increased to \$6.20 in order cheque, because of the higher rate of discount on order cheque. The total sales in the day were estimated at 40,000 bags of different kinds of second-grade product. The local dealers and the interior traders bought 10,000 bags of this flour, and another 30,000 bags were absorbed by both North China and South Sea operators.

The price of newly-harvested native wheat was again high for selling, while the Chinese mills dominated in the market and asked large amounts of wheat for stocks. As a result, the rate moved up by \$0.20 per bag. The Fook Sing Flour Mills and Fou Poong Flour Mills bought 12 trucks of Soochow and Nanking newly-harvested native wheat, while the local dealers absorbed 9 trucks of this wheat.

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5/8

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CHINA PRESS.

AUG 4 1939

**Flour And Wheat**

A favorable trading in native flour was witnessed in the market, and a large amount of flour was sold to both local and the outport dealers, while the outport dealers dominated in yesterday's business. But the North China dealers were greatly interested in buying, and asked the mills to quote the price for outport dealers according to the rate of discount on order cheque. The mills therefore announced the rate for outport buyers at \$8 per bag, and paid in order cheque.

Both the local and the interior traders took an active part in buying for stocks, during the high rate of white rice. The selling rate for the above dealers remained unchanged at \$5 in cash per bag for second-grade product. The total turnover in the day amounted to \$0,000 bags of different kinds of native flour.

A fresh improvement in native wheat was seen in the market yesterday, and the selling rate was kept steady by the holders, because the demand was brisk by the dealers in the station, and many Chinese mills were asked for a considerable amount for stocks. As a result, the rate moved up by \$0.05 to \$0.10, above the last closing rate. There were large shipments of newly-harvested native wheat arrived in port from the growing centers in the interior.

Both, the Fook Sing and Fou Foong Flour Mills, bought 6 trucks of Wushu, Wuhu native wheat at from \$6.60 to \$4.70 per bag while the local dealers absorbed 11 trucks of Nanking, Quinsen and Sochow newly-harvested native wheat at \$7.08.

W. 6  
L. 4  
P. 4/6

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 4 1939

**Rice Market**

Slight business in white rice was done in yesterday's market, because of the high rate. All operators in the session were reluctant to buy, awaiting further improvement. The market received 2,400 bags of fresh rice supplies from the interior, coming by truck and rail.

Owing to the maximum price set by the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council and French Concession, the rice holders refused to supply their high quality white rice for liquidation in the market. A small amount of lowest-grade stocked rice was offered in selling, and the price was quoted at a maximum rate of \$20 per picul, but no business was done throughout the entire session.

The outside market, it was reported, was firm yesterday, and a considerable business was done by all the operators and retail shops. The unofficial selling price rose by \$0.50 above the preceding day's close, and the first-grade Changshu white rice was noted at \$24, or \$4 above the maximum price, while the glutinous rice stood at \$22.50.

The rate of provincial rice was irregularly high for selling yesterday, because the market received a small shipment from the interior. The market continued to keep the maximum price for liquidation, so that no brisk business was recorded in the day's purchases. The outside market showed a satisfactory business, and the selling rate moved up by \$0.50 above the previous close.

The total sales in the day were estimated at 3,000 bags of provincial rice. The first-grade Nanking provincial rice was quoted at \$19, with Wuhu provincial rice at \$17 to \$18.50, as well as the low-grade provincial rice at \$16.50 per picul.

### Flour And Wheat

Because of keen demand by the outport operators a satisfactory business in native flour was seen in the market yesterday, while the mills supplied a limited amount of goods for liquidation for both local buyers and outport merchants, because the selling price remained at \$4.85 in cash. The Tientsin dealers took an active interest in buying for transportation to North China, and Southern traders bought a considerable amount for shipments to Canton and Amoy. Local buyers and the interior dealers absorbed 20,000 bags of different kinds of the second-grade product.

According to official reports in the market, an increased selling price will be asked of outport dealers in a day or two. The new price will be from \$0.08 to \$0.10 per bag higher.

The selling rate of newly-harvested native wheat showed firm in yesterday's market, and a favorable business was recorded throughout the session. The local buyers took great interest in buying a big amount of this wheat, but the mills were reluctant to absorb for stocks. The total purchases in the market amounted to 2,000 bags of Nanking, Taiyung and Quansan newly-harvested native wheat and the price remained reasonable at \$6.45 to \$6.55 per bag.

File

(1)

29/7

1937

### Flour And Wheat

Satisfactory business in native flour was seen during yesterday's market, with the mill selling rate unchanged. Owing to high discount on order cheque, the mills refused to accept the order cheque for purchases, and only cash payment was accepted in trading. The North China dealers took great interest in buying for transportation to Tientsin and Shantung, while the South Sea traders asked a large shipment for Amoy and Canton. Total sales in the day were estimated at 30,000 bags of second-grade product native flour, and the price stood at \$4.85 cash for both local and outport buyers.

Owing to the price bargain, trading in native wheat continued narrow in the market yesterday, although there was a shipment of newly-harvested native wheat arrived in port from the growing-country. The holders refused to sell their goods at ordinary prices, while the buyers were not interested in absorbing for stocks. The whole day's purchases amounted to 800 bags of wheat, and the selling was noted at from \$6.65 to \$6.75 per bag.

Lee  
C. H. R  
m



8039 A

1936

### Flour And Wheat

Despite the high price of white and provincial rice, the selling rate of native flour was heavily increased in the market yesterday owing to high quotation of foreign exchange and the high price of foreign wheat. There was a brisk demand shown by local and outport operators, but the mills offered small amount of this flour and the price rose by \$0.10 per bag as compared with the previous close.

With a higher rate of discount of order cheque, the North China dealers and South Sea traders were short of cash for purchases and bought little amount of second-grade native flour for transportation, while the local buyers took an active interest. The sales in the market amounted to 40,000 bags of flour, and price stood at \$4.55 in cash for both local and outport merchants.

No fresh improvement of native wheat was seen in yesterday's market, and no agreement on price was reached between holders and buyers, as a result slight business was done through the session. Due to high cost of daily food, the holders kept their selling price very steady, and at the same time, operators asked cheap quotation for purchases. The total sales in the session was estimated at approximately 1,500 bags of native wheat, while the price moved up by \$0.10 to \$0.50 per bag above the preceding day's closing rate.

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25/7

JUL 2 1936

**Flour And Wheat**

Since the drop of Chinese national currency in the past few days, the selling price of native flour has been kept nominal by all the mills. With large demands from outport dealers, the price of second-grade product native flour moved up by \$0.10 per bag for both local and outport buyers.

Although a high discount on order cheque existed in the exchange market, there has been continued interest in North China and South Sea, but no big order of this flour was seen in the market, and fractional buying was recorded, because of shortage of cash. The selling rate of this wheat was heavily increased by the mills to outport dealers, and the rate quoted at \$5.50 per bag, and paid in order cheque.

Local and the interior operators were willing to buy native flour, although the rate moved up \$0.10 higher to \$4.75. The total sales in the day amounted to \$6,000 bags of different marks of second-grade native flour.

Trading in native wheat was narrow in yesterday's market, while the mills were not interested in buying. The Japanese mills were also reluctant to absorb yesterday. Both local dealers and South Sea merchants bought 1,700 bags of Soochow, Changshu and Quinsan native newly-harvested wheat at from \$6.75 to \$6.85 per bag.

Lid.

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CHINA PRESS.

MAY 26 1920

**Flour And Wheat**

Business conditions in the flour market were very quiet and steady yesterday. No brisk demand was shown, but a favorable fractional selling was reported.

Owing to the large stocks in go-down, the North China operators were not purchasing further cargoes for transportation. South Sea buyers took active interest, absorbing a small amount.

Local and interior traders also bought a few thousand bags at a fair price. The total sales for the day reached 30,000 bags.

The mills opened the second-grade product in yesterday's session at \$6.40 cash and additional \$0.20 paid by order check.

The opening price of native wheat in yesterday's market was steady and firm, with small turnover reported for the day.

With small shipments of native wheat brought here from the interior, the holders refused to sell their goods at a cheap price to operators in the early morning's session, and the market returned to nominal shortly before the closing of the morning's trading.

Various mills were not interested in absorbing additional native wheat, owing to an oversupply of foreign wheat in stocks. Japanese merchants bought a few hundred bags of native wheat at \$6.10.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. <sup>File No.</sup> SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch <sup>S. 1, Special Branch</sup>

REPORT

Date October 2, 1941 <sup>10/2/41</sup>

Subject (in full) Notice issued by Shanghai Municipality Rice Shop Owners' Association re distribution and sale of Granary Rice.

Made by C. D. I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by D. S. I. Wilcox

Forwarded herewith is a translation of a notice issued on October 1 by the Shanghai Municipality Rice Shop Owners' Association re the distribution among local rice shops of some 50,000 bags of Rangoon Rice imported by the Shanghai Rice Granary Control Committee. The sale of this rice is to commence at 9 a.m. October 11.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information

*C. D. I.*  
A. C. (S. B.)

A. C. (Special Branch).

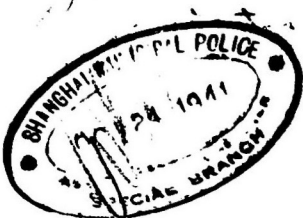
**FILE**

5. 10. 41



*Kuh Pao Hwa*

C. D. I.



Translation of a notice dated October 1, 1941 issued by the Shanghai Municipality Rice Shop Owners' Association on the subject of the distribution of rice imported by the Shanghai Rice Granary Control Committee.

In a notification sent to this Association, the Shanghai Rice Granary Control Committee states that the Committee has resolved to request this Association to distribute among the member shops some 50,000 bags of Rangoon Rice at a price of ¥133.75 per bag of 224 lbs (including the weight of the sack), computed at ¥107 per zar, to be retailed to the public at a maximum selling price of ¥110 per zar of 160 catties net delivered weight, the sale<sup>to</sup> commence at all rice shops in this locality at 9 a.m. October 11.

As the cheap sale is for the benefit of those people who live from hand to mouth, each person is limited to the purchase of not more than one zar.

At a meeting of its Executive Committee, this Association has decided to distribute the rice among its member shops, prior to which this Association will undertake a registration of the shops, the dates for which have been specified as follows :-

Member shops in the International Settlement .....	October 3
Member shops in the French Concession .....	October 4
Member shops in the Hongkew District.....	October 5
Member shops in the Western District .....	October 6

The quantities to be allotted to the shops will be 100 bags, 50 bags or 25 bags. No allotment will be made to shops without retail facilities.

All the member shops are hereby notified to detail their representatives to register with this Association between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the dates specified.

Shanghai Municipality Rice  
Shop Owners' Association

October 1, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

80274/SC-54  
25 8

S.1, Special Branch Station. File No. Date August 23, 1941

SUBJECT: The Shanghai Rice Granary Control Committee-  
Cheap sale of rice.

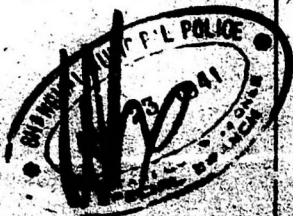
The Shanghai Rice Granary Control Committee, which was sponsored about the end of 1940 by Mr. T.K. Ho, Deputy Secretary of the S.M.C., Mr. Ya Ya Ching and some leading members of the rice trade with the object to import rice to improve the rice situation, commenced its first cheap sale of rice on August 23 through twenty six rice shops in the International Settlement and twenty shops in the French Concession. The rice for sale consists of 3,734 bags of 2nd grade Siam rice, and it is being sold at \$116.00 per "sar" of 80 kilograms and each person is limited to the purchase of not more than one "sar." The market price of commercial rice of this grade ranges from \$120.00 to \$124.00 per "sar."

It is learned that this stock of 3,734 bags was purchased locally by the Committee sometime ago. The Committee is ordering 50,000 bags of Rangoon rice for further cheap sales, and this consignment is expected to arrive here sometime in September.

A list of the rice shops entrusted with the sale of the rice of the Committee, with quantities allotted to each shop, has been received from the Committee and is attached hereto with translation. The list was also published in the local press today.

FILE

23.8.41



W. L. Wilson  
D. S. I.

S.1. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY  
(S.1) REGISTRY  
DATE 20.8.41

List of rice shops selling rice of  
the Shanghai Rice Granary Control  
Committee

<u>Name of shop</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of bags alloted</u>
Yah Chong Tuh ( )	208 Avenue Road	200
Huang Zang Zung ( )	67 N. Shanse Road	200
Yue Zung Tai ( )	12 Fokien Road	200
Sing Zang Fah ( )	900 Chengtu Road	100
Han Zung Dah ( )	695 Rue Brenier de Montmorand	100
Tai Kong ( )	101 Gounaught Road	100
Han Chong ( )	301 Sinza Road	100
Heng Yih ( )	505 Myburgh Road	100
Deong Chong ( )	117/10 Yu Ya Ching Road	100
Sun Hou ( )	359 Shanhaikuan Road	100
Deong Tai Kung ( )	108 Rue Wagner	100
Sung Feong ( )	103 Sinza Road	100
Kung Fah ( )	122 Rue Genty	124

<u>Name of shop</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of bags allotted</u>
Hwa Tung ( )	232 Weihaiwei Road	100
Tung Heng Chong ( )	2074 Avenue Haig	100
Dung Tung Tai ( )	585 Pokien Road	100
Nyi Foong Ching ( )	111 Rue du Pere Proc	100
Hung Foong Chong ( )	945 Haining Road	100
Doong Mou Sing ( )	144 Rue Hennequin	100
Shing Dah ( )	42 Rte. des Soeurs	100
Huan Yuan Sing ( )	100 Annam Road	100
Pei Tung Dah ( )	2 Rue Paul Beau	100
Tah Tung Yuen ( )	12 Wuhu Road	50
Yuen Tung ( )	332 Rte. Tenant de Lateur	50
Boo Chong ( )	471 Elgin Road	50
Loong Tung ( )	565 Szechuen Road	50
Shi Yang ( )	242 Rue Knaetner	50
Woo Tung ( )	316 Ave. St. VII	50



<u>Name of shop</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of bags alloted</u>
Chao Foeng ( )	486 Rue Conty	50
Sing Sung Woo ( )	108 Rue du Weikwei	50
Sung Foong ( )	323 Brennan Road	50
Tse Woo ( )	115 Rue du Pere Free	50
Yuan Foong ( )	330 Boulevard de Montigny	50
Tah Sung Sing ( )	207 Avenue Road	50
Sing Hui ( )	1291 Ave. Bd. VII.	50
Doong Kong ( )	232 Haining Road	50
Van Woo ( )	6 Rue du Marche	50
Doong Fah ( )	107 Rue du Pere Free	50
Tung Feh ( )	576 Connaught Road	50
Sing Tai ( )	4-2 Wei Sing La, Sung Ka Suh	50
Foong Sung ( )	10 Rue du Marche	50
Sung Hoo ( )	124 Rue Baguette Road	50

<u>Name of shop</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>No. of bags alloted</u>
Sung Chong ( )	200 Kaifeng Road	50
Woo Fong Tai ( )	561 Tiendong Road	50
Ling Van Tai ( )	340 N. Honan Road	50
Ying Fong ( )	656 Sinza Road	50

File No.

730/12

POLICE FORCE

28 MAR 1941

Translation of letter to Chinese Deputy Secretary from the Shanghai Rice Cheap Sale Committee.

Dated 25th March, 1941.

S. B. REGISTRY

Address: No. 93 Canton Road.

No. S. B. D. 839/15/11-5  
Date 1 4 41

Tel. 16674.



Rice: Cheap sales to be discontinued.

This committee has already conducted cheap sales of rice for eight periods. It was our intention to continue work for another period before winding up. However, our stock of rice is no longer adequate and it is difficult to secure further contributions. Moreover, the various rice shops entrusted with the work have one after another complained to us on account of the difficulties they have met with, and have refused to continue sales. The problem of how to improve the method of maintaining order during the sales is also not easily solved. Because of these reasons we have decided to discontinue the work forthwith and to transfer our rice stock to various philanthropic organizations to be used for the sale of cooked rice at cheap price and for free distribution of congee. These undertakings will be carried out under our own supervision. The Council has addressed a letter to us intimating that it does not object to the above-mentioned arrangement. At our 25th ordinary meeting a resolution to take the above stated step has also been passed. Kindly take note.

(Signed) Tu Ho-shing, Chairman.

(Note: Received for translation into Eng. 28th March, 1941.)

*Collins*



March 23,

41.

The Chairman,  
Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee,  
93 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 23, in which you state that your Committee has decided to discontinue the cheap sales of rice under the former system of distribution and that you will transfer your rice stocks to various philanthropic organizations to be used for the sale of cooked rice at a cheap price and for free distribution of congee. It is noted that these undertakings will be carried out under the supervision of your Committee. The Council has no objection to this arrangement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. K. HO

Deputy Secretary.

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F 30/12

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1941

8039A/5(C)-5  
4 3 41

February 27,

41.

Yu Ya Ching, Esq.,  
Chairman,  
Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee,  
95 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 17 regarding the cheap sales of rice in Shanghai.

It is noted from your letter that in response to the Council's request that the cheap sales of rice should be conducted in a more satisfactory manner your Committee has made arrangements for hot congee and cheap cooked rice to be distributed from the centres mentioned in your letter. The Council has no objection to this procedure which it is understood will be less troublesome and lead to less abuse than the former practice of selling uncooked rice.

I have again to express the Council's appreciation of the charitable work undertaken by your Committee on behalf of the needy of Shanghai and to enclose herewith the Council's cheque for \$20,000 being its second contribution towards this cause.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,



T. K. HO

Deputy Secretary.

44

*Agenda for Council Meeting 19.2.41.*

*Detached from C.R. File No. C 7151.*

S.A. FILE NO. D.80394/5(0)-5. F. 30/12.

Secretariat, No. 8. D. 80394/5(0)-5

February 16, 1941.

Members of Council.

Cheap Sales of Rice.

There is attached copy of a report by the Commissioner of Police, with departmental reports, regarding the unsatisfactory operation of the cheap sales of rice in the Settlement. Copy of a letter from the Shanghai Rice Shops' Association is also attached.

In November, last, the Council decided to make a grant towards the funds contributed to finance the cheap sales of rice of a sum of \$10,000 per month for a period of three months, the matter to be reviewed thereafter. The French Municipal Administration agreed to make a grant of half the amount contributed by the Council for the same purpose. So far the sum of \$10,000 has been paid by the Council and the question now arises as to whether in the circumstances the Council feels that any further payment should be made. In its letter to the Cheap Sales Committee promising a grant of \$30,000 the Council attached no qualifications to the grant.



*[Handwritten signature]*

Secretary & Commissioner General.

F 30/12.

POLICE FORCE

January 24, 1941.

Secretary & Commissioner General,  
S. M. C.

Reference. Your File No. F.30/12  
Letter from Shanghai Rice Shops'  
association dated January 15, 1941

Subject : Cheap Rice Sales.

I forward herewith copy of a Police report on the subject.

These sales are most unsatisfactory from a Police point of view for the following reasons:-

- (1) The unruly crowds which necessitate the posting of a large number of police who could be better employed.
- (2) The majority of the purchasers are Non-Residents of the Settlement.
- (3) The "racket" of employing a lot of children to buy for the purpose of resale.
- (4) The opportunities and allegations against the Police regarding the purchase of tickets.
- (5) The allegation against shop assistants retaining large numbers of tickets for themselves.
- (6) The allegation that the shops selling the rice unload some of their inferior stock (no corroborative proof of this).
- (7) The loss of business to the shops selling tickets and all the other shops in the vicinity.
- (8) As in the case of other cheap sales such as flour and bread, the police wish it to be carried out as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. The sponsors on the other hand like the publicity and "face" of seeing large crowds being photographed by newspapermen.

Instructions will be issued that Police officers must not purchase cheap rice tickets.

K.M. Bourne,

Commissioner of Police.

January 22, 1941.

Commissioner,  
D. C. (Divisions).

Allegations against members of the  
Police re sale of cheap rice.

Resultant enquiries (attached report) substantiate the allegations that members of the Police Force (Chinese Branch) have been purchasing large numbers of cheap rice coupons for their own personal use during the progress of the cheap rice sale.

No intimidation was actually used in obtaining the coupons which were apparently sold by the respective shops staff as a friendly gesture in order to keep on good terms with the Police on duty in the respective districts.

Under the circumstances that employees of these shops refuse to give the numbers of any of the policemen purchasing these coupons, the large number of police who have been involved in the purchasing of these coupons, no disciplinary action can be taken against any individual.

The sale of cheap rice was discontinued on 20-1-41.

This complaint from the Shanghai Rice Shops Association corroborates the police report of 17-1-41 re the difficulty of the control of the crowds outside these shops engaged in the sale of cheap rice and is an additional argument why the sales should be discontinued pending arrangements being made for a more satisfactory method of distribution.



January 21, 1941.

Cheap Rice Sales.

With reference to the attached letter from the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Association, enquiries at the seven shops mentioned therein have elicited the following:-

No.1 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Shing Loong  
( ) . 14 North Cheung Road

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,800 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, 4 or 5 C.P.C.s, in uniform, attended the shop and purchased 4 tickets each.

On 10.1.41 p.m., after the daily allotment of tickets had been sold, an unruly crowd of about 400 dissatisfied would be purchasers threw stones at the shop, damaging 7 small panes of glass value \$8.00.

No.3 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Woong Chong  
( ) . 954 Haining Road

Between 7.1.41 and 10.1.41, this shop sold between 2,800 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, 5 or 6 C.P.C.s attended this shop and purchased on an average from 10 to 15 tickets each.

On 10.1.41 a.m., persons waiting in a long line to purchase tickets leaned against and accidentally broke the glass, value \$5.19 in the showcase of a Chinese seal shop situated at 968 Haining Road. The shop selling the tickets bore the expense of this damage and subsequently discontinued the sale of cheap rice tickets owing to the excessive demands of C.P.C.s for tickets, and the fact that other shopkeepers in the vicinity complained of loss of business caused by the huge crowds of would be ticket purchasers blocking the entrances to their premises.

No.7 Ticket Selling Shop - Doong Mow ( ) .  
186 Wuting Road.

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold approximately between 2,800 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day between 7.1.41 and 10.1.41 about 10 C.P.C.s attended this shop and bought between 5 and 20 tickets each. Some of the C.P.C.s demanded as many as 50 tickets at one time, but this was refused.

On 10.1.41 p.m., C.P.C.s on duty at this shop took a shop assistant named Wong King Ping ( ) to Gordon Road Station on suspicion of fraudulently retaining 150 tickets and refusing to sell same to the public.

He was subsequently released following enquiries by detectives.

No damage was caused to this or other shops in the vicinity.

No.8 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Shing Foong  
( ) , 860 Markham Road.

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,750 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, from 3 to 5 C.P.C.s attended the shop and purchased 5 or 6 tickets each.

On 15.1.41 p.m. following the conclusion of the days sale of tickets and withdrawal of C.P.C.s who had been on duty there, a crowd of 400 or 500 persons assembled outside the shop and demanded tickets.

When informed that the tickets had all been sold, the crowd became unruly and smashed a wheelbarrow parked on the footpath and also slightly damaged a counter, total value \$17.70.

No.9 Ticket Selling Shop - Pao Tai ( )  
1103 Ferry Road.

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,650 and 3,200 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, about 10 C.P.C.s attended the shop and purchased from 8 to 15 tickets each.

On 14.1.41 p.m., C.P.C.s on duty at this shop took one of the shop assistants named Wong Hwa Kyah ( ) to Footscott Road Station on suspicion of retaining for his own use, some of the tickets which should have been sold to the public. He was released following enquiries.

On 9.1.41 p.m. persons waiting in the line to purchase tickets, leaned against and accidentally broke a window pane, value \$4.20, of a nearby candy shop located at 1097 Ferry Road. This damage was made good by the shop selling the tickets.

No.10 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Foong  
( ) , 662 Ferry Road.

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,650 and 2,900 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

As far as can be ascertained, no sales of tickets were made to C.P.C.s, the shop staff refusing to do so.

On or about 14.1.41, persons waiting in the line to purchase tickets, leaned against and accidentally damaged a glass window, value \$15.20, of a workshop located at 658 Ferry Road. This damage has not yet been repaired.

No.12 Ticket Selling Shop - Dah Foong ( )  
162 Connaught Road.

Between 7.1.41 and 14.1.41, this shop sold between 2,500 and 3,100 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, 20 or more C.P.C.s attended this shop and purchased from 10 to 20 tickets each, therefore the shop was obliged to reserve at least 200 tickets daily for C.P.C.s.

On 15.1.41 this shop discontinued the sale of cheap rice tickets on the grounds that they were unable to meet the excessive demands for tickets by C.P.C.s.

A complaint by the shop management to the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Association resulted in the Association advising the shop, by telephone, to sell not more than 5 tickets to each C.P.C.

In no case was there any evidence or complaint of the shops staff having been intimidated into selling tickets to C.F.C.s and apparently the tickets were sold to them merely as a friendly gesture on the part of the shop keepers, who are anxious to keep on friendly terms with a uniform policeman who is doing duty in the district.

All the employees of the shops in question were either unable or unwilling to divulge the numbers or names of any of the C.P.C.s who purchased the cheap rice tickets but it is fairly obvious that they could give such information if they so desired.

Another scheme allegedly used by C.P.C.s to obtain tickets was to approach the sellers and ask for tickets for supposed aged and feeble women who were at the end of line awaiting their turn.

It should also be noted that under the existing conditions for the sale of these tickets, there appears to be nothing to prevent unscrupulous shop assistants, employed in the Ticket Selling Shops, from retaining and selling large batches of the tickets to their own personal friends, if they wished to do so.

The conclusion arrived at is, that most of the shops assigned to sell the tickets were reluctant to continue the sales owing to excessive demands for tickets made by C.P.C.s and the inconvenience and loss of business, besides minor damage caused to other shop keepers in the vicinity.

Translation of letter to Chinese Deputy Secretary from the Shanghai Rice Shops' Association.

Dated 15th January, 1941.

Address. No. 52, Lane 153,  
Shanghai Road.

Rice. Cheap sales stopped.

The eighth period for the cheap sale of rice began on the 7th instant and ends on the 15th. Many shops entrusted with the sale, faced difficulties in the work and found it impossible to continue; they have written to us to request permission to suspend sales. Six establishments in the International Settlement have definitely refused to co-operate; these have already stopped selling. On enquiry we find that the reasons for their refusal are as follows:-

1. During this period each person is allowed to purchase two dollars' worth of rice at a time. Fifty bags of rice are only sufficient to meet the requirements of from 1200 to 1300 persons. When the tickets are sold out the shops are suspected of holding back the rice. The poor who bear a grudge against the establishments, often use abusive language, clamour loudly and throw bricks and filth at the premises. In consequence disorder prevails.

2. In the early morning several thousand poor people gather daily in front of each shop. In the afternoon, as time approaches the for the sale of tickets and the Police arrive on/scene, disorder begins and the crowd becomes difficult to control. Not a single day has passed without some window, door or counter of a shop, or the glass of the show-window of a neighbouring establishment, being damaged.

3. Police Constables frequently purchase large numbers of tickets from the shops, thereby reducing the chance of the poor to obtain rice. More than a thousand disappointed persons are often found daily outside each shop. They create much disturbance, but no one takes any step to disperse them.

4. After Constables A and B have purchased whole batches of tickets from a shop (in some cases, shops are instructed by Police Officers to reserve tickets for them), Constables C and D arrive and desire to obtain tickets for themselves. The tickets being sold out, the disappointed Police officers, after ascertaining that only about a thousand poor people have obtained their shares of the 50 bags daily allotment, accuse the shop of withholding rice for profit. They demand to see the counterfoils, find fault with the shop and often refuse to be appeased even after the reason for the shortage in the number of tickets has been fully explained to them.

For instance, an employe of the No.7 ticket selling shop, Tung Meu ( ), in Wuting Road was taken to a police station on the 13th, and an employe of the No.9 ticket selling shop, Pao T'a ( ) in Ferry Road was taken on the 14th, both for the same reasons. Although they were later released, the shops have suffered considerable annoyance.

5. The breaking of bags to steal the rice transported daily to shops for cheap sale is becoming more frequent. Shops fear to carry on the sales because of the heavy losses involved.

The above are the true reasons for the suspension of the sales by the various shops which are unable to cope with the situation. A few days ago the iron grille and counters of the Nos.1, 3, 8 and 10 ticket selling shops were damaged; the glass windows fell down and nearly caused a serious mishap.

Yesterday the sale of cheap rice at Ta Fung Nyi (No.12 Sales Depot), Connaught Road, could not be effected in an orderly manner because Chinese policeman purchased rice tickets in large numbers; even foreign Constables failed to restore order. Several hundreds of poor people waited in front of the shop till as late as seven o'clock in the evening. When foreign Constables returned, the shop began to sell, and could not close until after the departure of the poor people. Owing to these difficulties we cannot compel the various rice shops to continue the cheap sales. This report shows clearly the difficulties that the rice shops are confronted with.

(Chopped) Rice Shops' Association.

January 17, 1941.

Cheap Sale of Rice - eight shops suspend sales.

The following eight rice shops, which were engaged in conducting cheap sales of rice from January 7, 1941, suspended selling from January 15 and 16, 1941 :-

(No.2)	Yung Kong Kung ( ) Rice Shop, 458 Tsepoo Road.
	Sung Zung ( ) Rice Shop, 157 North Fokien Road.
(No.3)	Heng Foong Chong ( ) " " 954 Haining Road.
	Foh Sung Zung ( ) " " 1027 Haining Road.
(No.11)	Ting Foong ( ) " " 544 Connaught Road.
	Tsung Chong ( ) " " 634 Connaught Road.
(No.12)	Dah Foong Nyi ( ) " " 162 Connaught Road.
	Tai Kong ( ) " " 101 Connaught Road.

It is stated that these shops refused to continue the sales because of the over-crowded conditions prevailing and the difficulty of maintaining order. The other shops still continue the cheap sales as usual.



F 30/12

Translation of letter to Deputy  
Secretary T. K. Ho from Shanghai  
Rice Cheap Sales Committee.

Dated 17th February, 1941.

Tel. 16674. Address: 13 Canton Road.

Rice: Arrangements for Cheap sales.

We have received your letter enclosing a Police report on cheap sales of rice. The report was brought up for discussion at the 19th meeting of our Standing Committee, and a translation was read by all the members present.

With regard to the cheap sales conducted by this Association the report contains the following views:

- (1) The people benefitted by the cheap sales are not residents in the Settlement and the French Concession. This is contrary to the Council's order prohibiting the transportation of rice out of the Settlement.
- (2) The number of Police for the maintenance of order should be increased.
- (3) If no suitable arrangement can be made to limit the sales to the residents in the Settlement, the cheap sales should be suspended.
- (4) The officials of the Salvation Army are confident that they can find a way to deal with the matter.

This Committee has conducted cheap sale of rice already for eight periods. We have time and again discussed the problem of improving the sale procedure, but so far no satisfactory method has been found. Regarding the point that purchasers of rice are not Settlement or French Concession residents, it is stated in the report that the Police themselves have been unable to distinguish between residents and non-residents, or to prevent a suspected non-resident from making purchase. In view of this statement we wonder by what method the Police have been able to arrive at the percentage of non-resident purchasers as referred to in the report.

The object of this Committee is to afford relief to the poor. In the past year we have solicited and obtained contributions totalling more than a million dollars from various organizations and individuals. So long as the purchasers are Chinese, no discrimination should be made. Moreover, as a matter of fact, it is impossible to identify the purchasers.

We are very grateful to the Police for the additional work performed by them in maintaining peace and order during the sales.

As for the 8th period we have received many reports from rice shops stating that disturbances were created by some bad characters who insisted on making large purchases and were angry with the shops. We presume that the details have already been reported to the police. Because a few rice shops were unwilling to continue the sales, the work for the 8th period was suspended. Besides, the Rice Shops Association has written to state that all rice shops would hereafter refuse to undertake the work, and we do not know how to cope with the situation. While this matter is now being carefully considered, we are distributing congee and cheap rice in the premises of the Nioh Wong Sei Branch Temple Wuting Road, in the name of Nyi Chi Benevolent Association, and in the premises of the Native Banks' Association, North Honan Road, in the name of the Yellow Swastika Society. All broken rice is supplied by this Committee at reduced price so that the poor and needy may be directly benefitted. As the staff of the Salvation Army are confident that they are able to devise efficient measures to conduct cheap sale, and also they are trusted by the Police Authorities, the Council may permit them to undertake this work. As soon as we are notified of their definite plan, the ten thousand dollars now in our possession and the remaining part of the \$30,000 and \$15,000, donations from the Shanghai Municipal Council



and the French Council respectively, may be handed to the said Army. These are the resolutions of our committee meeting.

Please note.

(Signed) Yu Ya-ching,

Chairman.

January 24, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,  
S. M. C.

Reference: Your File No. F.30/12  
Letter from Shanghai Rice Shops'  
Association dated January 16, 1941

Subject : Cheap Rice Sales.

I forward herewith copy of a Police report on the subject.

These sales are most unsatisfactory from a Police point of view for the following reasons:-

- (1) The unruly crowds which necessitate the posting of a large number of police who could be better employed.
- (2) The majority of the purchasers are Non-Residents of the Settlement.
- (3) The "racket" of employing a lot of children to buy for the purpose of resale.
- (4) The opportunities and allegations against the Police regarding the purchase of tickets.
- (5) The allegation against shop assistants retaining large numbers of tickets for themselves.
- (6) The allegation that the shops selling the rice unload some of their inferior stock (no corroborative proof of this).
- (7) The loss of business for the shops selling tickets and all the other shops in the vicinity.

(8) As in the case of other cheap sales such as flour and bread, the police wish it to be carried out as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. The officers

INDEXED BY  
(S.D.)  
DATE 27/ 1/ 41

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on the other hand like the publicity and "face" of seeing large crowds being photographed by newspapermen.

Instructions will be issued that Police officers must not purchase cheap rice tickets.

**K.M. BOURNE**  
Commissioner of Police.

**JHS.**

January 23, 1941.

Commissioner of Police.

The attached report is a further argument against these cheap rice sales. The main points are :-

- (1) The unruly crowds which necessitate the posting of a large number of police who could be better employed.
- (2) The majority of the purchasers come from O.C.L. <sup>as the President of H. C. L.</sup>
- (3) The racket of employing a lot of children to buy for the purpose of resale.
- (4) The opportunity and allegations against the Police regarding the purchase of tickets.
- (5) The allegation against shop assistants retaining large numbers of tickets for themselves.
- (6) The allegation that the shops selling the rice unload some of their inferior stock (no corroborative proof of this ).
- (7) The loss of business to the shops selling tickets and all the other shops in the vicinity.
- (8) As in the case of other cheap sales such as flour and bread, the police wish it to be carried out as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. The sponsors on the other hand like the publicity and "face" of seeing large crowds being photographed by newspapermen.

It is very difficult to suggest any solution. It is too big for the Salvation Army to handle and I doubt if the Rice Guilds would take over the distribution themselves.

  
D.C. (Divisions)

January 22, 1941.

Commissioner. (7)  
D. C. (Divisions). ✓

Allegations against members of the  
Police re sale of cheap rice.

Resultant enquiries (attached report) substantiate the allegations that members of the Police Force (Chinese Branch) have been purchasing large numbers of cheap rice coupons for their own personal use during the progress of the cheap rice sale.

No intimidation was actually used in obtaining the coupons which were apparently sold by the respective shops' staff as a friendly gesture in order to keep on good terms with the Police on duty in the respective districts.

Under the circumstances that employees of these shops refuse to give the numbers of any of the policemen purchasing these coupons, the large number of police who have been involved in the purchasing of these coupons, no disciplinary action can be taken against any individual.

The sale of cheap rice was discontinued on 20-1-41.

This complaint from the Shanghai Rice Shops Association corroborates the police report of 17-1-41 re the difficulty of the control of the crowds outside these shops engaged in the sale of cheap rice and is an additional argument why the sales should be discontinued pending arrangements being made for a more satisfactory method of distribution.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch, *S. B. Dwyer*

REPORT

Date Jan. 21, 1941.

Subject Cheap Rice Sales.

Made by L.S.I. Wilcox Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

With reference to the attached letter from the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Association, enquiries at the seven shops mentioned therein have elicited the following:-

No.1 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Shing Loong  
(恒兴隆), 14 North Chekiang Road

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,800 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, 4 or 5 C.P.C.s, in uniform, attended the shop and purchased 4 tickets each.

On 10.1.41 p.m., after the daily allotment of tickets had been sold, an unruly crowd of about 400 dissatisfied would-be purchasers threw stones at the shop, damaging 7 small panes of glass value \$8.00.

No.3 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Foong Chong  
(恒丰昌), 954 Haining Road

Between 7.1.41 and 10.1.41, this shop sold between 2,800 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, 5 or 6 C.P.C.s attended this shop and purchased on an average from 10 to 15 tickets each.

On 10.1.41 a.m., persons waiting in a long line to purchase tickets leaned against and accidentally broke the glass, value \$5.19 in the showcase of a Chinese seal shop situated at 968 Haining Road. The shop selling the tickets bore the expense of this damage and subsequently discontinued the sale of cheap rice tickets owing to the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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excessive demands of C.P.C.s for tickets, and the fact that other shopkeepers in the vicinity complained of loss of business caused by the huge crowds of would-be ticket purchasers blocking the entrances to their premises.

No.7 Ticket Selling Shop - Doong Mow (同茂),  
186 Wutong Road.

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold approximately between 2,800 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day between 7.1.41 and 10.1.41 about 10 C.P.C.s attended this shop and bought between 5 and 20 tickets each. Some of the C.P.C.s demanded as many as 50 tickets at one time, but this was refused.

On 10.1.41 p.m., C.P.C.s on duty at this shop took a shop assistant named Wong Zung Ping (王永平) to Gordon Road Station on suspicion of fraudulently retaining 150 tickets and refusing to sell same to the public.

He was subsequently released following enquiries by detectives.

No damage was caused to this or other shops in the vicinity.

No.8 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Shing Foong  
(恒兴东), 860 Markham Road

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,750 and 3,000 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

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Each day during the sales, from 3 to 5 C.P.C.s attended the shop and purchased 5 or 6 tickets each.

On 15.1.41 p.m. following the conclusion of the days sale of tickets and withdrawal of C.P.C.s who had been on duty there, a crowd of 400 or 500 persons assembled outside the shop and demanded tickets.

When informed that the tickets had all been sold, the crowd became unruly and smashed a wheelbarrow parked on the footpath and also slightly damaged a counter, total value \$17.70.

No. 9 Ticket Selling Shop - Pao Tai ( 寶太 ),  
1103 Ferry Road

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,650 and 3,200 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, about 10 C.P.C.s attended the shop and purchased from 8 to 15 tickets each.

On 14.1.41 p.m., C.P.C.s on duty at this shop took one of the shop assistants named Wong Hwa Kyah ( 王華嘉 ) to Pootoo Road Station on suspicion of retaining for his own use, some of the tickets which should have been sold to the public. He was released following enquiries.

On 9.1.41 p.m. persons waiting in the line to purchase tickets, leaned against and accidentally broke a window pane, value \$4.20, of a nearby candy shop located at 1097 Ferry Road. This damage was made good by the shop selling the tickets.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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No.10 Ticket Selling Shop - Heng Foong  
(鴻豐), 662 Ferry Road

Between 7.1.41 and 19.1.41, this shop sold between 2,650 and 2,900 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

As far as can be ascertained, no sales of tickets were made to C.P.C.s, the shop staff refusing to do so.

On or about 14.1.41, persons waiting in the line to purchase tickets, leaned against and accidentally damaged a glass window, value \$15.20, of a workshop located at 658 Ferry Road. This damage has not yet been repaired.

No.12 Ticket Selling Shop - Dah Foong (大豐),  
162 Connaught Road

Between 7.1.41 and 14.1.41, this shop sold between 2,500 and 3,100 tickets daily for the purchase of cheap rice.

Each day during the sales, 20 or more C.P.C.s attended this shop and purchased from 10 to 20 tickets each, therefore the shop was obliged to reserve at least 200 tickets daily for C.P.C.s

On 15.1.41 this shop discontinued the sale of cheap rice tickets on the grounds that they were unable to meet the excessive demands for tickets by C.P.C.s

A complaint by the shop management to the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Association resulted in the Association advising the shop, by telephone, to sell not more than 5 tickets to each C.P.C.

In no case was there any evidence or complaint

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject.....

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of the shops staff having been intimidated into selling tickets to C.P.C.s and apparently the tickets were sold to them merely as a friendly gesture on the part of the shop keepers, who are anxious to keep on friendly terms with a uniform policeman who is doing duty in the district.

All the employees of the shops in question were either unable or unwilling to divulge the numbers or names of any of the C.P.C.s who purchased the cheap rice tickets but it is fairly obvious that they could give such information if they so desired.

Another scheme allegedly used by C.P.C.s to obtain tickets was to approach the sellers and ask for tickets for supposed aged and feeble women who were at the end of line awaiting their turn.

It should also be noted that under the existing conditions for the sale of these tickets, there appears to be nothing to prevent unscrupulous shop assistants, employed in the Ticket Selling Shops, from retaining and selling large batches of the tickets to their own personal friends, if they wished to do so.

The conclusion arrived at is, that most of the shops assigned to sell the tickets were reluctant to continue the sales owing to excessive demands for tickets made by C.P.C.s and the inconvenience and loss of business, besides minor damage caused to other shop keepers in the vicinity.

A.C. (Special Branch)

*W. L. Wilson*  
D.S.I.

F 30/12.

*H. J. 10.6*

January 17, 1941.

Secretary & Commissioner General.  
Mr. T. K. Ho.

Cheap Sales of Rice.

In view of the gravity of the charge made against the Police Force in the attached letter, it is suggested that the matter be brought to the notice of Major Bourne with the request that immediate action be taken by him to stop the scandal, if the charges are true.

I understand that a similar complaint was made last year. On that occasion the matter was personally taken up by Mr. Yorke with the Commissioner of Police.

*[Signature]*

*The Secretary and Com. General,*

*For instruction please*

*T. K. Ho 17/1/41*

*C. P.*



*Herewith papers & it is to me  
P 17.I.41*



**D. G. (Cr & Sp. Branch)**

*Long investigation & report?  
We must obtain concrete facts on  
which we can take action. *[Signature]**

730/12

D. 8039/12

Translation of letter to Chinese Deputy Secretary from the Shanghai Rice Shops' Association.

Dated 15th January, 1941.

Address: No. 52, Lane 153,  
Shanghai Road.

Legal steps are necessary

JAN 16 1941

Rice: Cheap sales stopped.

The eighth period for the cheap sale of rice began on the 7th instant and ends on the 15th. Many shops entrusted with the sale, faced difficulties in the work and found it impossible to continue; they have written to us to request permission to suspend sales. Six establishments in the International Settlement have definitely refused to co-operate; these have already stopped selling. On enquiry we find that the reasons for their refusal are as follows:-

Serious

1. During this period each person is allowed to purchase two dollars' worth of rice at a time. Fifty bags of rice are only sufficient to meet the requirements of from 1200 to 1300 persons. When the tickets are sold out the shops are suspected of holding back the rice. The poor who bear a grudge against the establishments, often use abusive language, clamour loudly and throw bricks and filth at the premises. In consequence disorder prevails.
2. In the early morning several thousand poor people gather daily in front of each shop. In the afternoon, as time approaches for the sale of tickets and the Police arrive on the scene, disorder begins and the crowd becomes difficult to control. Not a single day has passed without some window, door or counter of a shop, or the glass of the show-window of a neighbouring establishment, being damaged.

There has  
been a complaint  
of this before

3. Police Constables frequently purchase large numbers of tickets from the shops, thereby reducing the chance of the poor to obtain rice. More than a thousand disappointed persons are often found daily outside each shop. They create much disturbance, but no one takes any step to disperse them.

4. After Constables A and B have purchased whole batches of tickets from a shop (in some cases, shops are instructed by Police Officers to reserve tickets for them), Constables C and D arrive and desire to obtain tickets for themselves. The tickets being sold out, the disappointed Police officers, after ascertaining that only about a thousand poor people have obtained their shares of the 50 bags daily allotment, accuse the shop of withholding rice for profit. They demand to see the counter-foils, find fault with the shop and often refuse to be appeased even after the reason for the shortage in the number of tickets has been fully explained to them.

\* For instance, an employé of the No.7 ticket selling shop, Tung Meu (茂同), in Wuting Road was taken to a police station on the 13th, and an employé of the No.9 ticket selling shop, Pao T'a (太寶), in Ferry Road was taken on the 14th, both for the same reasons. Although they were later released, the shops have suffered considerable annoyance.

5. The breaking of bags to steal the rice transported daily to shops for cheap sale is becoming more frequent. Shops fear to carry on the sales because of the heavy losses involved.

\* The above are the true reasons for the suspension of the sales by the various shops which are unable to cope with the situation. A few days ago the iron grille and counters of the Nos.1, 3, 8 and 10 ticket selling shops were damaged; the glass windows fell down and nearly caused a serious mishap.

\* Yesterday the sale of cheap rice at Ta Fung Nyi (No.12 Sales Depot), Connaught Road, could not be effected in an orderly manner because Chinese policemen purchased rice tickets in large numbers; even foreign Constables failed to restore order. Several hundreds of poor people waited in front of the

shop till as late as seven o'clock in the evening. When foreign Constables returned, the shop began to sell, and could not close until after the departure of the poor people. Owing to these difficulties we cannot compel the various rice shops to continue the cheap sales. This report shows clearly the difficulties that the rice shops are confronted with.

(Chopped) Rice Shops' Association.

(Note: Received for translation a.m. 16th January, 1941).

*(Signature)*



General Reg. 18, 1, 1941

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. DEPT.  
No. S. B. D.  
Date

Translation of Letter No. 365 from Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee.

January 18, 1941.

Police Department,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.  
Sirs.

This serves to advise that sale of cheap rice will be discontinued after the 19th inst. instead of after the 21st inst. as originally decided, owing to shortage of stock, caused by late arrival of a consignment of cheap rice from abroad, until further notice.

(Signed): Yu Ya Ching  
Chairman.

S.K. Ho:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

6.1, Species S. Brad *Bradford*

Date Jan. 17, 1941

Subject Cheap Sale of Rice - eight shops suspend sales.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_ D.I. Crawford

The following eight rice shops, which

- Sung Zung (辛盛)  
157 North Fokien Road.

C. Crawford

D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL POLICE  
J. J. [Signature]  
17/1/21  
SPECIAL BRANCH

Sent  
17/1

INDEXED BY  
(C.D.) REGISTRY  
DATE 20 / 1 / 41



CTN/

1-20

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 18, 1941.

Subject Cheap sales of rice to be suspended from January 20.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The cheap sale of rice, sponsored by the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee, 92 Canton Road, will be suspended as from January 19, 1941 instead of from January 22 as was originally decided upon, because of the arrival of further rice having been delayed.

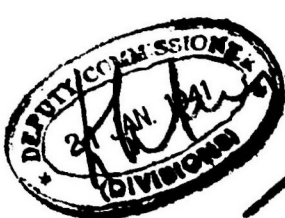
Notices for posting outside the distributing and selling centres, informing the public that the sales will temporarily cease from January 20, 1941 are attached.

C. Crawford  
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

D.O.s "A", "B" & "C"  
Central  
Louza  
Chengtuo Road  
Sinza  
Gordon Road  
Pootoo Road  
Bubbling Well  
West Hongkew  
French Police.



FILE

REGISTRY  
DATE 19/1/41

Commissioner.  
D.C. (Special Branch)  
information  
DISTRIBUTION  
SPECIAL BRANCH  
D.O. (S.B.)  
D.A.  
8

Translation of Notice for posting  
outside cheap sale centres

Jan. 18, 1941.

The Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales  
Committee will temporarily suspend the  
cheap sales of rice as from January 20,  
1941 in order to make further arrangements.  
The date for the resumption of the sales  
will be announced later.

By order

Commissioner of Police.

MEMO.

ci.  
This has crossed the  
letter of Complaint  
sent down by the S.A.C.G.  
of Superior has forwarded  
a copy of this report.

D.C. (Divisions)  
I will do so because  
investigation to  
show the the an Police  
are being of the the  
acknowledged.

*[Circular stamp with "RECEIVED" and "DIVISIONS" text, and a signature]*

D. C. (Divisions).

RB 7

Headquarters,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.  
January 20, 1941.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,  
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8039A/5(0)-5

Subject :- Cheap Rice Sales

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.  
For information.

JHX.

January 16, 1941.

D.C. (Divisions)  
Commissioner.

Cheap Rice Sales.

The sale of cheap rice, sponsored by Mr. Yu Ya Ching during September, 1939, in which cheap rice and coupons to obtain rice have been sold at 60 shops in the International and French Concession is not proving to be of great material assistance to the poorer class residents of the International and French Concession.

From statistics compiled by the officers in charge of A and B Divisions in the International Settlement, it is obvious that the very large proportion of people who have bought this cheap rice since the eighth (8) sale which commenced on 7-1-41 are not residents of the International Settlement.

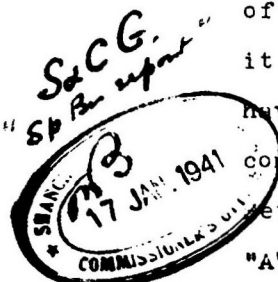
"A" Division records 16.9% residents of Settlement.

"B" Division records 40% residents of Settlement.

"C" Division records a very small percentage being residents of the Settlement.

The French Police also report that the majority of buyers of this rice in the French Concession are non-residents.

Since the commencement of the last cheap rice sale on 7-1-41 until 15-1-41 (inclusive) 421,000 people have taken advantage of this sale, the majority of which as already stated are non-residents of the International or French Concession, a total of 1,500 bags of rice daily being sold, the larger proportion of which is leaving the Settlement despite Municipal Notification No. 4976 of 7-7-38 which required permission from S.M. Police to remove rice from the confines of the Settlement, which order was issued in order to conserve the stocks of rice in the Settlement.



In addition, the crowds gathering in order to take advantage of this cheap sale are of such a nature that the problem of keeping order is assuming major proportions, it being necessary to post members of Police at these shops, which men can be ill spared from normal duties.

In view of the fact that the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Council Administration have each promised to contribute a grant of \$50,000 and \$15,000 respectively in order to finance the further sale of cheap rice, payable over a period of three months, it is necessary if the cheap sale of this rice is to be continued that some arrangements should be made that only bona fide residents of the Settlement should benefit.

It is practically impossible for the S.M. Police to check or effect the registration of residents of the Settlement who may wish to take advantage of this cheap sale, therefore it is suggested that Mr. Yu Ya Ching should attempt to devise some scheme with the assistance of the various Chinese Guilds in order to ensure that the cheap sale of rice is only available to residents of the International and French Concession, failing which, in view of the small proportion of residents of the Settlement who benefit or the relief effected in alleviating the conditions of bona fide residents of the Settlements these cheap sales should be discontinued.

Officials of the Salvation Army would give Mr. Yu Ya Ching any assistance that may be in their power but they are afraid that they have not the necessary effective strength to be of much assistance.



Divisional Office "B" Division,  
January 15th, 1941.

D.C. (Divisions)

Cheap Sale of Rice.


In "B" Division there are 22 shops engaged in catering for the sale of cheap rice to poor people. About half of these sell tickets and the other half retail the rice.

The sale of tickets and rice takes place between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily. Crowds usually start collecting during the early part of the forenoon and police are posted between 10 and 11 a.m. until 5 p.m.. During the present sale of rice the daily purchasers are far in excess of that ever seen before and a check shows that roughly 60% of the people come from outside the Settlement.

Formerly two C.P.Cs. were usually sufficient to cope with the queues at each shop but now at many of them from three to six are required and frequently squads from the station have to turn out to restore order amongst the clamouring and unruly hordes.

To control these crowds, 60% of whom are non-residents of the Settlement, requires a large number of police, particularly in Gordon Road and Sinza districts where most of the shops are located,

and at the present time with so many other duties to fulfil, including barriers, guards at residences, etc., the Division is, during the daytime, very sparsely policed.

  
Divisional Officer,  
"B" Division.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Gordon Road Station,

REPORT

Date January 9th, 1941.

Subject Control of Crowds at Rice Shops during Cheap Sales.

Made By ~~By~~ and Forwarded by Inspector Trodd.

Sir,

With reference to the above subject, I have to state that between the hours of 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. on 8-1-41 thirty six C.P.C.s were withdrawn from regular beats and posts in this District to control crowds purchasing cheap rice.

Nine shops were covered, approximately 14,000 coupons sold, many persons being turned away.

Even the posting of these C.P.C.s was insufficient, barbed wire knife rests being used to prevent the crowds from storming the shops. The use of knife rests is very unsatisfactory there being always the possibility of some one in the crowd either falling or being forced against the wire and receiving an injury.

The use of thirty six C.P.C.s on this particular duty is a heavy drain on the Station staff and they can be ill spared from other more important duties connected with the suppression of crime. Few beats can be covered only men for Traffic Posts, barriers, Extra-Settlement Roads and special posts i.e. Judge houses etc., being available.

I respectfully suggest that there are two possible ways of ensuring <sup>that</sup> these shops are adequately covered by Police.

- (1) Augmenting the Station staff and the forming of a special squad to cover them.

This is a difficult proposition seeing that all districts are in the same position.

- (2) Reducing the number of shops selling coupons and rice.

If this could be arranged less C.P.C.s would be required, even though more prospective customers attend.

I am, Sir,  
Yours obediently

*E. Trodd*  
Officer i/c.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Gordon Road Station,

Date January 10, 1941.

Subject (in full) Rice Shops.

Made by ~~xxx~~ and Forwarded by Inspector Trodd.

Sir,

I have to report that a check of the persons purchasing rice coupons at shops on Larkham & Connaught Roads, approximately 2000 at each, ascertained that 40% of them were not residents of the Settlement.


Each person is allowed to purchase coupons (2) to the value of \$2.00.

Rice shops do not refuse to give rice if any coupons in excess of two are produced by any one person, it being explained that it is sometimes the case where families of four or five persons all purchase coupons and only one, the head of family, takes delivery of the rice.

There does not appear to be any organized buying.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

  
Inspector  
Officer in charge

D. O. \*B\*.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

... Station,  
 Date January 10th 1941.

Subject: ... Sale of Cheap Rice.

Made by ... and ... Forwarded by ... Chief Inspector Jenkinsop.

Sir,

With reference to the above subject, I beg to report that there are seven shops in the Linza District dealing in cheap rice (three coupon shops and four for the actual sale of the rice).

Each purchaser is allowed two tickets (\$1- each) which is exchangeable for four catties of broken rice.

The purchasers of such rice are of the poorer class, the majority being women and children. A check of the last two days has revealed that at least fifty per cent of them are residents of Pootung, Mantao or Chapei.

No actual profiteering has been observed amongst the purchasers, but it has been noted that those residents of O.O.L. bring along their children so that they are able to purchase \$2- worth of rice per person, thus obtaining an ample daily supply for their family.

Owing to the large crowds, especially unruly at the coupon shops, at least 1. Foreign Prob. Sgt, 1. Chinese Inspector or Sub. Inspector and 25 C.P.Cs are utilized to keep order at the said shops between 11.a.m. and 4.p.m. daily. This total is drawn from the daily duties and in the event of a "Baung Piau" alarm cannot be utilized to answer such

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....SINZA.....Station,

Date January 10th 19 41.

Subject (in full).....Page 2.

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

an alarm, otherwise the crowds flocking to the rice  
shops would get out of order and a serious situation  
may arise, considering that they are mostly of the  
kompo class.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*T. B. Le. Sin. Ph.*..... C.I.  
Officer in charge.

D.O. "B".

Divisional Office "A" Division,

January 11, 1941.

D. C. (Divisions)

Cheap Rice Sales.


Attached are Station reports showing the results of observations carried out on January 10, 1941.

The average figures for the rice lines in the Division are :-

Pootung	42.4 %
Kantao	20.8 %
Chapel & West O.O.L.	19.9 %
Settlement	16.9 %

These rice lines are longer than ever before and absorb a large staff of police to maintain order. It is necessary to have one or more foreigners on each line, who can ill be spared owing to the general shortage of men. In my comment on the subject dated October 9, 1940 I said "I am of opinion that these cheap or free distributions should be stopped. They do nothing to alleviate the conditions of bona fide residents of the Settlement and they are a decided menace in causing hungry and idle crowds to collect to the detriment of peace and order in the Settlement". So far as can be observed the rice is not immediately sold, but it is noted that whole families attend to buy, women and children who can spare the time to wait and get something for nothing. The crowds collecting is no indication that these distributions are a necessity, a bargain sale of anything will collect a crowd. Further if there is such a necessity in the Settlement, there would be a far larger percentage of the Settlement population attending or else they would complain of outsiders coming in. At the present time shopkeepers in whole blocks are prevented from doing business as well as having to keep

a sharp lookout for petty thieves who are attracted by the crowds, there is also a constant menace of riot. I attach a report from Central which shows the situation typical in all districts.

  
Divisional Officer,  
"A" Division.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Central

Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 10th. 1941.

Sale of cheap rice coupons at the Soong Zung

Subject

Rice Shop, No. 94 Honan Road.

Made by Inspector R.J. White.

Forwarded by

*R.J. White*

Sir,

With reference to the sale of cheap rice coupons at the Soong Zung Rice Shop, No. 94 Honan Road, the undersigned respectfully brings to your attention the unduely large crowds of potential buyers of cheap rice coupons assembling outside No. 94 Honan Road. On the forenoon of the 10th inst. a queue of people, mostly of the rural and industrial class, extended along Honan and Canton Roads as far as Szechuen Road thereby causing a serious obstruction to pedestrian and ~~vehicular~~ <sup>vehicular</sup> traffic.

The assembling of these people on the aforementioned roads seriously hampers business, persons being unable to enter offices and/or shops and furthermore necessitates the services of at least 8 C.P.Cs. and 1 senior officer to control the crowd.

It is respectfully suggested that it would be advisable to transfer the sale of the cheap rice coupons to a district wherein little or no congestion is caused.

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

*R.J. White*  
Inspector.

D. C. (DIVISIONS)  
Information.

*[Signature]*  
D.O. "A" Div.

*This is the only solution everything else has been tried but found unsuccessful.*

*RJB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Central

Station,

REPORT

Date. Jan. 10th. 1941.

Rice Sales

Subject.....

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by Chief Inspector Brownrigg.

Sir,

The following statistics give the percentage of extra Settlement residents purchasing rice in Central District during the last three days:-

Numbers of Coupons sold (2 per head)

7-1-41 2900

8-1-41 2800

9-1-41 3200

Total 8900

Pootung 45%

Nantao 20%

Settlement 20%

Western Area 15%

Total 100%

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

 C.I.

Officer i/o.

D.O. "A" Div.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Louza Station,  
Date 10-1-41. 19

Subject (in full) Number of persons questioned on buying cheap rice.

Made by S.I. Chi Chun I

Forwarded by *S. I. Perkins* S.I. Officer i/c Louza.

Sir,

Enquiries were made on 10-1-41 among the rice shops selling cheap rice in Louza district re percentage of persons coming from different places to buy cheap rice as follows:-

<u>Rice shop</u>	<u>Persons questioned</u>	<u>14.3%</u> <u>Chapei</u>	<u>15.4%</u> <u>Nantao</u>	<u>52%</u> <u>Footung</u>	<u>20.3%</u> <u>Settle-</u> <u>ment</u>
84 Amoy Road	250	56	29	135	30
12 Wuhu Road	300	23	45	150	82

An average of 80% of the total coming from O.O.L.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Chi Chun I*

Sub Inspector.

*6d*  
D.O. "A"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Chengtu Road Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 11, 1941.

Subject Information re cheap sale of rice

Made by and Forwarded by Officer in charge

Sir,

During the past two days, the undersigned has had a check up on the numbers of persons availing themselves of the cheap sale of rice and the following remarkable information was gathered.

From the following figures it is obvious to see that the cheap sales of rice within Settlement limits is not of benefit to Settlement residents, as the largest percentages of the rice put up for the cheap sale, is brought by non-residents of the Settlement and taken out of same, so what is the use of the Settlement Authorities going to the trouble they do, to arrange these cheap sales, and the trouble and worry that the Police are put to, to keep these non-residents in order whilst buying rice.

During the cheap sales of rice the undersigned has found it necessary to post six Policemen at each shop during the sale to endeavour to keep the purchasers in order, and in view of the following figures, the undersigned considers that this is a waste of Policemen, who are urgently required elsewhere.

The following is the percentages of persons availing themselves of the cheap sales:-

Residents of Pootung	<del>20.00%</del>	30.4	
" " Nantao	<del>20.00%</del>	29.	
" " Concession	<del>10.00%</del>	14.3	) 30.4
" " Western Areas	<del>10.00%</del>	11.6	
" " Chapei	<del>10.00%</del>	4.4	
" " Settlement	<del>10.00%</del>	10.3	

D. O. "A"

Officer in charge.

KWC

FORM NO. 3  
G. 50M-1-40

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 50A-1-1

S. 1, Special Branch

## REPORT

Date January 10, 1941.

Subject (in full) Foreign Rice to be distributed to local rice shops.

Made by *He* and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the report dated January 10, 1941, on the distribution of 30,000 bags of 2nd quality Saigon Rice among local rice retail shops at the stipulated price (\$81.50), only a small number of the shops have registered with the Rice Shop Owners' Guild for the purpose of taking delivery of the rice because the price of Saigon Rice during the past few days has been decreasing and is now lower than the price limit.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. Yu Ya Ching has decided to sell the rice in question at prices not in excess of the lowest price prevailing in the market.



D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED &  
REGISTERED

TE 17/1/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special

REPORT

Date January 10, 1941.

Subject: Arrival of Foreign Rice - to be distributed to local  
rice retail shops.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

*Check rice one  
section of file*

*Benett*  
16/1/41  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

30,000 bags of 2nd quality Saigon rice which was ordered by Mr. Vu Ya Ching arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. "Norse Trader" on December 30, 1940, and is now stored in the Hoong Sung (H, S) wharf Godown in Pootung. This commodity is intended for distribution among local rice retail shops at the stipulated price i.e. \$31.50 per "zar". The Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Guild, 52 Neu Yin Li, Lane 153, Shanhaikwan Road, will undertake the distribution.

304 rice shops in the Settlement (Hongkew area excluded) and 275 in the French Concession will receive 50 bags each, but those desiring of participating in the distribution must be in possession of receipts to the effect that they have contributed donations towards the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee, and should register at the Rice Shop Owners' Guild between January 9 and January 16. Full payment in respect of the rice ordered is to be made at the appointed bank, Tseng Ming (E M) Bank, 103 Ningpo Road, on the following day subsequent to the registration being made, and the allocation will be available the next day.

A copy of handbill regarding the procedure has been obtained and is attached together with translation.

*C. Crawford*  
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY  
(S) REGIST  
DATE 10/1/41

Translation of a handbill regarding procedure  
of transporting of rice from the godown to the  
shop

1. Each shop should detail two assistants bringing with them the bank receipt to the Hoong Sun Wharf Godown, Footung for delivery of the rice the day it is due.
2. The reverse side of the bank receipt should be chopped by the shop concerned with its address otherwise the rice will be stopped when being delivered.
3. The Rice Shop Owners' Guild will detail clerks daily to the godown to supervise the delivery.
4. Assistants detailed by shops should not leave when the rice is being weighed.
5. Shop assistants will be given a note bearing numbers corresponding to those numbered on the sacks.
6. In case of looting, immediate report should be made to the nearest police.
7. On landing in Shanghai, rice can be transported by the trucks appointed for that purpose.
8. Transportation fees to be collected the following day, not the same day.
9. 10 cents to be collected on each bag by the Guild to cover miscellaneous expenses incurred.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

At: Hongkew Station,

Date: Jan. 10, 1941.

Subject (in full) Cheap Sale of Rice.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Inspector Gash

Sir,

In connection with the sale of cheap rice sponsored by the Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee, enquiries amongst the purchasers at the six shops selling rice and coupons in this district show that the majority of the purchasers came from Hootung and Chapei and only a very small percentage of them are residents of this district or the Settlement.

As far as could be ascertained, there were no specific cases of misuse or trafficking in the coupons.

Yours obediently,

Inspector

*B. Gash*  
Officer in charge

D.C. DIVISIONS  
Information  
*A. J. S.*  
D. O. "C"  
10/

Cheap Rice for 4/5

T.K. Ho store has  
the 2 C.P.C. were not  
suspicious at the  
following ~~shops~~  
shops due to the crowds

Insufficient  
now. Will  
do what is  
possible.

Being advised  
to visit.

860 Parkland

456 Chepoor

14 N. Chakia

Please inform Station

of the 17-17.

CONFIDENTIAL

C.T.

B/C

11 Aug 1951

to D.C. (Divisions)

Inspection has been  
received of heavy trucks  
from trucks transporting  
cheap rice, because of  
bags being cut by loafers  
en route. All duties  
to be warned to watch  
for this type of offence,  
especially where trucks  
are held up at traffic  
lights etc D.C. (Divisions.)

to D.C. (Divisions)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Letter No. 359 from Shanghai Committee for the Cheap Sale of  
Translation of Rice, 93 Canton Road.

January 9, 1941

Police Department,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.  
Sirs,

According to a report of our men escorting cheap rice to distributing centres, bags containing rice were frequently cut through by bad characters with knives whilst in transit on the mornings recently with the result that this Committee has suffered heavy losses. The report further requests that measures be taken to protect transportation of the cereal. We may add that to sell cheap rice to the public is not only a charitable undertaking but also helps to pacify the community. We shall be greatly obliged therefore, if you will kindly notify the Stations under your command to instruct their police duties to pay special attention to the matter.

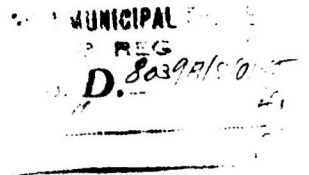
(Signed): Yu Ya Ching  
Chairman.

S.K. Ho:



730/12.

R.P.



January 9, 1941.

Yu Ya Ching, Esq.,  
Chairman,  
Rice Cheap Sales Committee,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I enclose herewith cheque No. B20608 for \$10,000 being the first of three monthly instalments of a grant by the Council of \$30,000 towards the financing of cheap sales of rice in the Settlement. Will you please sign and return the enclosed form of receipt in due course.

I shall be glad if you will bear in mind the suggestion made in my letter of December 4 that when the time arrives to launch a public appeal for funds, that it be made through the foreign and Chinese Press and include a summary of what has already been done by your Committee. The Council would be pleased to peruse the proposed appeal for funds prior to its publication and in the meantime will give no publicity to the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. H. H.

Secretary & Commissioner General.

ENCLOSURE  
272.



750/12.

P. 7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
B. D. 803/15/105-5  
9 1 41

January 7,

41.

Fu Ya-ching, Esq.,  
Chairman,  
Rice Cheap Sales Committee,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your  
letter of December 30 in reply to the Council's letter of  
December 4 on the subject of the cheap sales of rice.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. K. H.

Deputy Secretary.

WZ.

WZ.

KWC

FM. 2  
G. 40M-1-40

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch

D. 1. Registry

## REPORT

Date January 5, 1941.

Subject: Rice Shop Owners' Guild - shops selected to conduct sales from

January 7.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Cheap sale of rice, sponsored by the Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee, 93 Canton Road, will re-start on January 7, 1941, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Sixty rice shops (30 to sell coupons and 30 to issue rice) have been selected by the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Guild to undertake the sales. Thirty-six of the shops are situated in the International Settlement and the remaining twenty-four in the French Concession. A list giving the names and addresses of the sixty shops is attached hereto.

The price of cheap rice will be \$50.00 per "zar" and the maximum amount allowed to be purchased will be \$2.00 for each person.

Mr. Chang Nyien Sien (張念萱), Chairman of the Rice Shop Owners' Guild and member of the Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee, requests that policemen be posted outside the rice shops about one hour before the cheap sales take place, when crowds are expected to gather.

Distribution

D.O.s "A" "B" & "C"  
Central  
Louza  
Chengtuo Road  
Sinza  
Gordon Road  
Pootoo Road  
Bubbling Well  
West Hongkew  
French Police

FILE

Distributed

by P. A.  
D. G. (Dw.)INDEXED BY  
(S) REGISTRY

DATE 7/1/41

C. Crawford

D.

1.

A. C. (Special Branch).

List of Rice Shops assigned to conduct cheap sale of rice  
from January 7, 1941, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily

Rice Shops to Sell Coupons

Rice Shops to Issue Rice

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

- |                                                       |                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Heng Shing Loong (恒典隆),<br>14 North Chekiang Road. | Heng Sing Zung (恒新順),<br>826 North Soochow Road. |
| 2. Yung Kong Kung (永康公),<br>456 Tsepo Road.           | Sung Zung (亨盛),<br>157 North Fokien Road.        |
| 3. Heng Foong Chong (恒丰昌),<br>954 Haining Road.       | Foh Sung Zung (福姓仁),<br>1027 Haining Road.       |
| 4. Noong Kung (農功),<br>84 Amoy Road.                  | Kao Tai (可泰),<br>690 Chekiang Road.              |
| 5. Zung Yue (仁裕),<br>309 Sinza Road.                  | Heng Yih (恒益),<br>565 Myburgh Road.              |
| 6. Van Zung Foong (萬盛丰),<br>748 Sinza Road.           | Zung Foong (潤丰),<br>656 Sinza Road.              |
| 7. Doong Mow (同茂),<br>186 Wuting Road.                | Tien King Zung (天民慎),<br>34 Wuting Road.         |
| 8. Heng Shing Foong (恒典丰),<br>860 Markham Road.       | Zee Heng Tai (徐恒泰),<br>746 Markham Road.         |
| 9. Pao Tai (寶太),<br>1103 Ferry Road.                  | Zung Zung (仁成),<br>1011 Ferry Road.              |
| 10. Hoong Foong (鴻丰),<br>662 Ferry Road.              | Zien Zung (全盛),<br>418 Ferry Road.               |
| 11. Ting Foong (鼎丰),<br>544 Connaught Road.           | Tsung Chong (振昌),<br>634 Connaught Road.         |
| 12. Dah Foong Myi (大丰義),<br>162 Connaught Road.       | Tai Kong (泰康),<br>101 Connaught Road.            |
| 13. Tien Zung Tai (天成泰),<br>1565 Avenue Road.         | Doong Foong Sing (同丰新),<br>389 Hart Road.        |
| 14. Zee Van Zung (徐萬順),<br>58 Avenue Haig.            | Van Yue Sing (萬裕新),<br>51 Avenue Haig.           |
| 15. Hwa Zung (華盛),<br>233 Weihaiwei Road.             | Sar Mow (三茂),<br>125 Chengtu Road.               |
| 16. Kung Zung Chong (公盛昌),<br>344 Avenue Road.        | Yah Chong Tuh (協昌德),<br>208 Avenue Road.         |
| 17. Soong Zung (松順),<br>94 Henan Road.                | Tuh Sung Yuan (德順源),<br>12 Wuhu Road.            |
| 18. Zien Foong Heng (全丰恒),<br>415 Race Course Road.   | Yah Tai (協泰),<br>64 Taku Road.                   |

Rice Shops to Sell Coupons

Rice Shops to Issue Rice

FRENCH CONCESSION

- |                                                      |                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 19. Pao Tai Sing (宝泰新),<br>70 Rue de Peres.          | Hung Zung Kung (宏盛康),<br>222 Rue du Weikwei.          |
| 20. Sing Dah Sung (信大生),<br>215 Rue Kraetzer.        | Van Chong (萬昌),<br>94 Rue Kraetzer.                   |
| 21. Pao Woo Yah (宝永協),<br>71 Rue Marco Polo.         | Doong Tai Kung (同泰公),<br>108 Rue Wagner.              |
| 22. Yuan Foong (元丰),<br>332 Boulevard de Montigny.   | Sze Ziang Yuan (施长源),<br>80 Rue Buissonnet.           |
| 23. Ziang Kee (长記),<br>124 Rue Eugene Bard.          | Tsung Heng Chong (振恒昌),<br>52 Rue Eugene Bard.        |
| 24. Hwong Zou Tai (黃瑞泰),<br>89 Rue Porte de l'Ouest. | Ziang Shing (长興),<br>158 Rue Porte de l'Ouest.        |
| 25. Sung Tai (生泰),<br>590 Rue Amiral Bayle.          | Nyi Foong (義丰),<br>111 Rue du Pere Froc.              |
| 26. Sze Ziang Nyi (施长義),<br>225 Rue Cassini.         | Chu Foong (鉅丰),<br>A.B.324 Rue Cassini.               |
| 27. Zung Yue (順餘),<br>20 Rue Remi.                   | Dah Zung Kung (大盛公),<br>31 Rue Remi.                  |
| 28. Van Shing Ming (萬興明),<br>75 Route Dupleix.       | Nyi Dah Foong (義大丰),<br>19 Route de Say Zoong.        |
| 29. Yung Zung (煥盛),<br>352 Rue Conty.                | Nan Zung Dah (南成大),<br>695 Rue Brenier de Montmorand. |
| 30. Kiu Dah (久大),<br>780 Rue Ratard.                 | Yung Dah (永大),<br>115 Route Amiral Courbet.           |

Translation of Notice for posting  
outside the distribution centres.

January 6, 1941.

The Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee will recommence sales at rice shops in the Settlement and French Concession from January 7, 1941. The hours of sale will be from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., daily. A number of shops will sell coupons entitling the holder to purchase 2 Shengs (equivalent to 3.2 Shih Chin or catties) of rice for \$1.00 and the maximum purchase is \$2.00 for each person. The coupon will bear the address of the shop at which the rice may be purchased.

Purchasers are hereby called upon to take notice that as the sales are conducted as a philanthropic undertaking intended to benefit the people they must observe strict order and not cause any disturbance while making their purchases. Should unruly characters create any trouble at these rice shops on any pretext whatsoever, they will be instantly arrested and severely punished.

Shops selling coupons and rice are listed in all newspapers.

My order,

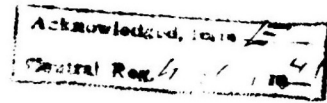
Commissioner of Police.

照得上海平糶委員會定於一月七日起在公共租界及法租界重行設立平糶處委託各米號於每日下午一時至五時辦理售票及發米事宜每票售法幣壹圓可購米二市升每人限購二元其發售米號記明於票面持票人得逕向各該米號購買查此種平糶純屬善舉意在裨益民生凡購米者務須體念斯旨嚴守秩序勿肇事端倘有不馴之輩在各該米號藉詞滋擾當立即拘捕嚴懲不貸特此通告

平糶處詳載  
本埠各報

警務處長

西曆一九四一年一月六日



E  
140

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of. Precis of letter No. 355 from the Shanghai Committee for the Cheap Sale of Rice, 93 Canton Road.

January 4, 1941

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

I forward for your information copy of a list of rice shops and their addresses, enclosed herewith, requesting you to be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for adequate protection to be given in connection with the cheap sale of rice, which will commence on the 7th inst. from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily until the stock is disposed of i.e. 50 bags of rice to be sold by each shop daily and each person to purchase two pints at \$2.

(Signed) Yu Ya Ching,  
Chairman.

S.K. Ho:



14 JAN 1941

POLICE REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 730/12Date 1/1 41

Translation of letter to Secretary from  
the Shanghai Committee for the Cheap Sale  
of Rice.

Dated 30th December, 1940.

Address: No. 93 Canton Road.

Rice; Cheap sales.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the Council's letter, No. F 20/12, dated 4th December, informing us that the Council has decided to allocate to us \$10,000 monthly for three months as contributions towards our expenses for the cheap sale of rice, and that the French Municipal Council has agreed to contribute to us \$5,000 monthly for the same period; this letter also contains suggestions. The communication has been referred to our Standing Committee for consideration. The Council's assistance to us is highly appreciated. Regarding the suggestion to publish particulars connected with cheap sales and losses sustained through such sales, no question will arise since the matter will be dealt with according to our regulations. Rice shops entrusted with the sale of rice at cheap prices are situated either in the Settlement or in the French Concession. Nevertheless, it is impossible to ascertain whether a prospective purchaser is actually a resident entitled to the privilege or not.

In the past we had to suffer a loss of more than \$200,000 for each period of cheap sales. We shall only be able to cope with the work when this sum of money has been definitely made available. As for the suggestion that more influential Chinese and foreigners should be elected as members of our Committee, and that representatives of the two Municipal Councils should be invited to co-operate with us with a view to strengthening

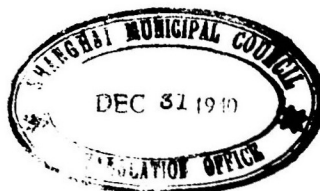


the organization, we are very grateful for this kind intention. In our opinion, however, if the Council and the French Municipal authorities would take up the work of forming an organization for cheap sale of rice and invite prominent Chinese and foreigners to join this organization, we shall then be glad to follow in the Council's footsteps. From the standpoint of status and responsibility this arrangement seems to be better adapted to the situation and it will also produce more satisfactory results. Will you please take note of this reply and oblige,

(Signed) Yu Ya-ch'ing, Chairman.

(Note: Received for translation late p.m. 30th December, 1940).

*Handwritten signature*



(Translator's note: The last paragraph is not very definite. It seems that the contributions of the Council and of the French Municipality are not deemed to be sufficient in face of a loss of more than \$200,000 per period; therefore, the counter proposal (that the Council should form an organization) implies that the Council would be responsible for more or less of the deficit. The whole idea is a question of finance; there is no hint that the existing Committee should be amalgamated with the proposed organization or that it should be abolished, probably the intention is that it shall continue to exist. S.K.)

No. 730/12

4 JAN 1941  
POLICE FOR

COPY

Translation of letter to Chinese Deputy  
Secretary from Shanghai Committee for the  
Cheap Sale of Rice.

Dated 31st December, 1940.

Address: No. 93 Canton Road.

Tel. No. 16674.

Rice: Cheap sales, 8th period.

We have decided to continue selling cheap rice for the 8th period for 15 days from 7th January, 1941. As the price of rice will be very high at that time which is incidentally the end of the Chinese year, purchasers must be numerous in number. We have therefore requested the Police Department to depute Constables to maintain order.

It may also be stated that shops selling rice tickets have often been criticized by the public. There are now a total of 18 such shops in the Settlement. To ensure safety we beg to request the Council to depute an officer to supervise the work of each of the shops in order to show justice and fair play. Apart from deputing Mr. Tsang Hui-hsien, member of the Standing Committee to call on you and explain the matter, will you kindly take note.

(Signed) Yu Ya-shing,

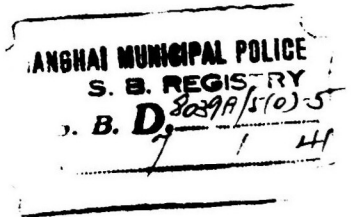
Chairman

(Note: Received for translation late Jan 1941)

*Chinese*



F 30/12



P.R.

January 4,

41.

Yu Ya Ching, Esq.,  
Chairman,  
Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee,  
93 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 31, informing the Council that the eighth cheap sale of rice held under the auspices of your Committee will commence on January 7 and continue for a period of fifteen days. Your request for Police supervision has been referred to the Commissioner of Police for attention.

I have again to express the Council's appreciation of your continued efforts in the public welfare.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T. K. Ho".

Deputy Secretary.

not/

A small, handwritten mark or signature in the bottom left corner of the page.

JAN 7 1947

**Rice Distribution to  
Poor Continues**

The poor will sigh with relief today as the eighth distribution of broken Saigon rice (amounting to about 20,000 bags) will be conducted by 60 rice shops in both foreign areas, commencing today for 15 days under the direction of the Shanghai Rice Distribution Committee. As usual, the police will keep order in front of the rice shops. Owing to the approach of the Lunar New Year, there was increased demand for rice in the Shanghai Rice Market but merchants hoarding the grain were reported to be still reluctant to sell, indicating that the situation still leaves much to be desired. Strict precautions are being taken by the police in the market against manipulation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
POLICE NO. 5 8. REGIS

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 29, 1940.

Subject. Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee - meeting

Made by/ and Forwarded by. D. I. Crawford.

Twelve members of the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee held a meeting in the Shanghai Navigation Club, 93 Canton Road, between 3.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. December 28, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That further cheap sales of rice be started from January 7, 1941 (instead of January 2 as was originally decided upon) for a period of 15 days, concluding on January 21.
2. That the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Association be requested to appoint sixty rice shops in the Settlement and French Concession to undertake the sale of coupons and distribution of rice.
3. That the price of cheap rice be fixed at \$50.00 per "zar", and each purchaser be limited to \$2.00 worth of rice, weighing .4 "shen" (4/100 of a "zar") equivalent to approximately 7.0 lbs.
4. That each two shops dispose of 50 bags of rice, totalling 1,500 bags per day.

Sent copy to  
Mr. Butler  
P. 29/12/40  
RANCH

Sent  
30/12/40

C. Crawford  
D. I.

A. C. ( S pecial Branch ).

17 1/2 - 1110  
DATE  
30/12/40

F 30/12

P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
B. REG.  
D. D. 8039A/5(M)-5  
13 12 240

December 11, 1940.

Yu Ya Ching, Esq.,  
Chairman,  
Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee,  
95 Canton Road,  
SHANGHAI.

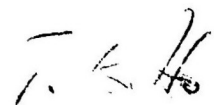
Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 2 requesting Police protection for various shops during the cheap sales of rice to be held next January, and in reply, to state that the matter has been referred to the Commissioner of Police for attention.

The Council very much appreciates all the good work that you have done and are doing in the public interest.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

  
Deputy Secretary.

GPH:





F 30/12.

Translation of letter to Chinese Deputy  
Secretary from the Committee for the  
Cheap Sale of Rice.

Dated 2nd December, 1940.

Address: No. 93 Canton Road.  
Tel. No. 16074.

Rice: Cheap sale, and issue of Grant.

At the 17th meeting of the members of our Standing Committee held on 28th November it was decided that in compliance with the Council's instructions we should conduct one more cheap sale **next January** to ease the food situation in winter. In the past whenever there was a cheap sale, **bad** characters have thrown stones and bricks to disturb order. It would appear that the party responsible for the maintenance of order had not done their work properly; or this may be due to the insufficient number of Constables deputed to exercise control. As the price of rice is daily increasing during this cold winter, **the rice situation will be more serious** by the time the next cheap sale is held. For this reason you are begged to ask the police authorities to devise better measures for our protection and for improvement for the next sale. Will the Council please also **issue** at an early date the \$100,000 promised us to meet our requirements.

(Chopped Yu Ya-ching, Chairman.

(Note: Received for translation late a.m. 5th December, 1940)



CTW/

FM. 2.  
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Dec. 11, 1940

Subject Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee - meeting

Made by and

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Twelve members of the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee held a meeting in the Navigation Club, 93 Canton Road, between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. December 10. Mr. Yu Ya Ching presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That a further cheap sale of rice be started from January 2, 1941, for a period of 20 days.
2. That efforts be continued towards raising contributions from various public organizations towards the fund for the cheap sale. (The sum of \$200,000 has up to the present been promised by the Bean & Rice Hong Owners' Guild, Cereal Dealers' Guild, Cotton Mills Federation, etc.)

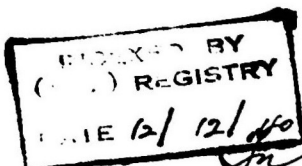
*C. Crawford*  
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

AC (Sp Br)

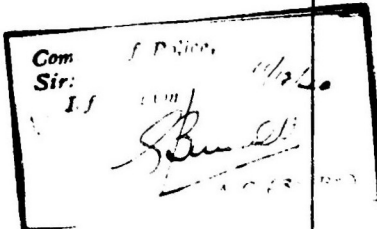
Keep DC (Dr) & DO's full  
inform & selected shops for cheap  
sale

*Wm Bow*  
Commissioner of Police



*Send copy to  
Mr. Eason*

*Sent  
11/11*



*Lotter*  
*Bennett*

F 30/12

J., P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. COUNTRY	
No. S. B. D.	80379/5(10) 5
Date	7 12 40

December 4,

40.

Yu Ya Ching, Esq.,  
Chairman,  
Rice Cheap Sales Committee,  
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have to inform you that the Council has decided to make a grant towards the funds contributed to finance future cheap sales of rice, of a sum of \$10,000 per month for a period of three months, the matter to be reviewed thereafter. The Council has been informed that the French Municipal Administration is prepared to make a grant of \$5,000 per month for three months.

Whilst it is realized that it is difficult to distinguish between residents and non-residents of the Settlement in the rice lines it is suggested that publicity be given to the fact that the cheap sales of rice in the Settlement are designed purely for Settlement residents. The Council's Policy will be glad to render every possible assistance in ensuring that the beneficiaries are Settlement residents.

It is hoped that your Committee will agree to continue with its good work and I am writing to enquire whether it is willing to do so in which event I will be glad to arrange for the Council's contributions to be remitted to you.

It is suggested that your Committee should be strengthened by the appointment of additional influential Chinese and foreign members and by the co-opting of Council and French Municipal Administration representatives.

The suggestion is also made that when the time arrives to launch a public appeal that it be made through the foreign and Chinese Press and include a summary of what has already been done by your Committee. The Council would be glad to provide the proposed appeal for funds when it has been prepared and prior to its publication.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

G. Gaffrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.



CCM:

French Municipal Administration.

December 4, 1940.

The Secretary,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Police Encl  
4/12/40  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. JORDAN  
S. B. D. 80397/5/10  
12 110

Sir,

In your letter of November 15, 1940 you informed us that the Shanghai Municipal Council had decided to contribute \$10,000 a months for three months towards financing the operations of the cheap sales of rice. You also informed us of the hope expressed that the French Municipality would be prepared to make a similar grant.

Your letter was submitted for the attention of the Municipal Commission at its meeting of November 26, 1940. We are glad to inform you that, desirous of associating itself with this charitable work, the Municipal Administration will contribute each month, for a quarter, the sum of \$5,000; this sum was based on the respective number of inhabitants in our two areas.

We shall be very much obliged if you would inform us of the conditions under which the first payment is to be made.

We are, etc.

(sgd) L. des Courtils  
Director General

(sgd) P. Jordan  
Director of Finances.



Sin Wan Pao publishes the following article written by Ying Min-hsiung (殷明軒) - 27/11/40.

*Adm. sec. 46*

### THE CHEAP SALE OF RICE

I am a Rice shop apprentice. At the commencement of the 6th cheap sale of rice, I was posted at a rice distribution depot. I now report some of the events that took place during this sale.

(1) The quantity of rice sold every day was less than 50 bags. Each time one or two bags of rice were held back because when weighing several cattles of rice had been extracted.

(2) As regards the sale of coupons, they were not sold out entirely. Our shop bought several hundred coupons, while the coupon depot also kept several hundred coupons for itself. Moreover, our shop chose the best rice and sold the inferior quality rice to others.

(3) Again a quantity of rice for sale was kept back and later substituted with several bags of the inferior quality broken rice procured from the market. The most abominable thing is that rice swept up from the ground is used to substitute the rice for cheap sale. In addition, No.1 bags are substituted by No.3 bags and thus more money can be made.

Also for the cheap sale of rice! Originally it was intended for the benefit of the poor, but it has provided a golden opportunity to unscrupulous rice merchants to make money.

It is, therefore, requested that the Rice Cheap Sale Committee take drastic steps to suppress such practices.

P. T. O.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date: Nov. 17, 1940.

Subject: Cheap Sale of Rice to be temporarily suspended  
from November 20.

Made by: and Forwarded by: D.I. Crawford

the cheap sale of rice, which commenced on November 1, 1940, at 60 designated centres in the Settlement and French Concession, under the sponsorship of the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee, will be suspended from November 20, 1940. The committee intends holding a meeting sometime next week to discuss the possibility of continuing the sales at a later date.

Notices for posting outside the distributing centres, informing the public of the suspension on November 20, 1940, are attached.

C. Crawford  
D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

D.O.s "A", "B" & "C"  
Louza  
Chengtou Road  
Sinza  
Gordon Road  
Pootoo Road  
Bubbling Well  
West Hongkew  
French Police

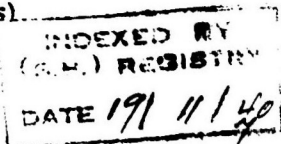


FILE

Handed to  
P.D. (Div) for  
Distribution

Sent out 18/11

to D.C. (Divisions)



Translation of Notice

November 18, 1940.

The Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee will suspend temporarily as from November 20, 1940. The date for the resumption of further sales will be announced later.

By order,  
Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Bills & REGISTRY  
B. D. 8637A/5(6)  
S.1, Special Branch  
Date Oct. 30 1940.

REPORT

Subject: Rice Shop Owners' Guild - shops selected to conduct sales  
from November 1.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Cheap sale of rice, sponsored by the Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee, 93 Canton Road, will re-start on November 1, 1940, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Sixty rice shops (30 to sell coupons and 30 to issue rice) have been selected by the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Guild to undertake the sales. Thirty-six of the shops are situated in the International Settlement and the remaining twenty-four in the French Concession. A list giving the names and addresses of the sixty shops is attached hereto.

The price of cheap rice will remain at \$40.00 a "zar" and the maximum amount of purchase will be \$1.00 for each person.

Mr. Chang Nyien Sien (張念聲), Chairman of the Rice Shop Owners' Guild and member of the Shanghai Rice Cheap Sales Committee, requests that policemen be posted outside the rice shops about one hour before the cheap sales take place, when crowds of people will commence to gather.

C. Crawford  
D. I.

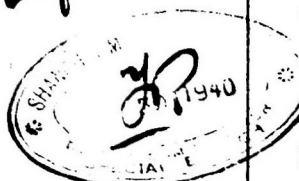
D.C. (Crime & Special Branches)

Distribution  
D.O.s "A" "B" & "C"  
Louisa  
Chengtu Road  
Sinra  
Gordon Road  
Footoo Road  
Bubbling Well  
West Hongkew  
French Police



FILE

D.C. Div's  
Information



all sent out  
10/30

List of Rice Shops assigned to conduct cheap sale of rice from November 1, 1940, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily

Rice Shops to Sell Coupons

Rice Shops to Issue Rice

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

1. Foh Chong (福昌),  
471 Elgin Road.
2. Zung Chong (慎昌),  
200 Kaifeng Road.
3. Kie Zung Yuan (義盛源),  
668 Tiendong Road.
4. Tung Tung Tai (鄧仁泰),  
586 Robison Road.
5. Tuh Tung Sing (德成祥),  
297 Avenue Road.
6. Tung Po tang (順豐),  
103 Sasse Road.
7. Woo Hong Yuen (永豐和),  
1105 Sasse Road.
8. Hui Tai Shing (義泰興),  
272 Wuting Road.
9. Tsung Chong (振昌),  
634 Connaught Road.
10. Tsung Hw (同茂),  
959 Ferry Road.
11. Hung Ping (公平),  
688 Robison Road.
12. Yuen Hw (源茂),  
1087 Tsingtao Road.
13. Tsung Hw (同發),  
7 Anson Road.
14. Hung Hw (恒太),  
222 Yates Road.
15. To Tung Sing (志成祥),  
222 Langman Road.
16. Tung Hw (德源),  
60 Island Road.
17. Tung Hw (成益),  
22 Langman Road.
18. Tung Hw (德源),  
22 Langman Road.

- Woo Fong Yung (和豐永),  
313 Elgin Road.
- Foh Tai (復泰),  
130 Kaifeng Road.
- Hwang Zang Zung (黃長盛),  
67 North Shansee Road.
- Fong Tung (豐盛),  
10 New Market Road.
- Yu Tung (聚盛),  
145 Park Road.
- Han Chong (南昌),  
301 Sasse Road.
- Yu Fong Hw (聚豐公),  
923 Sasse Road.
- Hui Hw (達豐),  
382 Wuting Road.
- Yeh Shing (滄興),  
618 Connaught Road.
- Zung Hw (長茂),  
1088 Ferry Road.
- Zung Tai Hui (仁泰),  
1488 Robison Road.
- Hui Fong Yeh (德豐源),  
1097 Tsingtao Road.
- Hung Hw (同和),  
34 Anson Road.
- Yuen Tung Chong (源順昌),  
171 Yates Road.
- Tai Chong Tung (泰昌順),  
988 Avenue Edward VII.
- Tsun Tai (九泰),  
874 Canton Road.
- Tun Tung (萬成),  
30 September Road.
- Tai Tung Shing (泰興),  
622 Canton Road.



Rice Shops to Sell Coupons

FRENCH COMMISSION

19. Pao Tai Sing (寶泰興),  
70 Rue de Perea.
20. Doong Sing Woo (同新和),  
136 Rue Kraetzer.
21. Doeng Sing (同心),  
52 Route des Socurs.
22. Tseng Dah (正大),  
162 Rue Retard.
23. Doeng Sung Wei (同姓偉),  
95 Rue Lorton.
24. Nyi Dah Boong (義大豐),  
19 Route de Say Zoong.
25. Yuen Zung (元成),  
332 Rue Tenant de la Tour.
26. Tsing Zung (晉盛),  
540 Rue Amiral Bayle.
27. Woo Kong (和康),  
247 Rue Cassini.
28. Zeng Shing (長興),  
158 Rue Porte de l'Ouest.
29. Poh An (福安),  
360 Rue Conty.
30. Wan Chong Sing (萬昌新),  
166 Rue Eugene Bard.

Rice Shops to Issue Rice

- Tung Sing (東新),  
169 Rue du Weikwei.
- Wan Chong (萬昌),  
94 Rue Kraetzer.
- Shing Dah (光大),  
42 Route des Socurs.
- Hwa Foong Huh (華豐合),  
76 Rue du Lieut. Petiot.
- Tien Zung Tai (天盛泰),  
610 Rue Bourgeat.
- Yu Zung (裕盛),  
118 Route Dupleix.
- Dah Taoong (大聚),  
267 Rue Tenant de la Tour.
- Sung Yang Tai (姓陽泰),  
287 Rue Lafayette.
- Pao Zung (寶盛),  
430 Route Pere Robert.
- Doong Foong Nyi (同豐義),  
171 Rue Brenier de Montmorend.
- Nan Zung Dah (南成大),  
695 Rue Brenier de Montmorend.
- Hong Kong (恆康),  
89 Rue Eugene Bard.

Translation of Notice for posting  
outside the distribution centres

October 31, 1940.

The Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee will recommence sales at rice shops in the Settlement and French Concession from November 1, 1940. The hours of sale will be from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily. A number of shops will sell coupons entitling the holder to purchase 4 Shih Chin (catties) of rice for \$1.00. The coupon will bear the address of the shop at which the rice may be purchased.

Purchasers are hereby called upon to take notice that as the sales are conducted as a philanthropic undertaking intended to benefit the people they must observe strict order and not cause any disturbance while making their purchases. Should unruly characters create any trouble at these rice shops on any pretext whatsoever, they will be instantly arrested and severely punished.

Shops selling coupons and rice are listed in all newspapers.

By order,  
Commissioner of Police.

照得上海平糶委員會定於十一月一日起在公共租界及法租界重行設立平糶處委託各米號於每日下午二時至五時辦理售票及發米事宜每票售法幣壹圓每圓可購米四市斤其發售米號記明於票面持票人得逕向各該米號購買查此種平糶純屬善舉意在裨益民生凡購米者務須體念斯旨嚴守秩序勿肇事端倘有不馴之輩在各該米號藉詞滋擾當立即拘捕嚴懲不貸特此通告

平糶處詳載  
本埠各報

警務處長

西曆一九四〇年十月三十一日

Acknowledged, 10/10/40  
Central Reg 90 110 120

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## S & REGISTRY

## S & REGISTRY

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

**B. D.**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Translation of

October 20, 1942.

Five months later,

City and Municipal Council.

2

In reply to our letter dated the 28th inst.,  
informing you that sale of cheap rice would be  
temporarily discontinued, please be advised that  
in accordance with the notice, the work will be re-commenced  
on Monday, April 1 from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily with  
the same procedure as before. I forward for your  
information a list of rice shops where cheap  
rice will be on sale, enclosed herewith, requesting  
you to be good enough to instruct your subordinates  
to maintain good order as on previous occasions.

(Signed): Yu Ya Ching

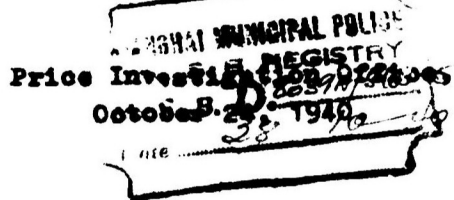
Chairman.

**A. C. (Divisions)** S. H. Ho:

dis. dists & report (copies)  
sent out the air

**to D. C. (Divisions)**

F.A.



Dr. H. Pedersen,  
Veterinary Surgeon.

Sir,

Brief Report on Meeting of  
Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee

The undersigned accompanied Mr. T. Beesley to attend the above meeting held at 93 Canton Road at 4.00 p.m., October 23, 1940.

Mr. Yu Ya Ching, as Chairman of the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee, commenced by saying that the stock now left in the hands of the Committee was about 28,000 bags. With the cheap sales starting again from 1st November, this amount would only last for about 2 weeks. Owing to the lack of funds and the difficulty in obtaining future contributions from the public, he felt that the Committee was unable to carry on any longer.

Mr. Yu was pleased to hear from Mr. Beesley that contacts had been made with the Japanese Authorities by the Council for the release of a certain amount of domestic rice for the poor in Shanghai (in the form of cheap sales only) although it was still uncertain whether the negotiations would prove successful or not. He reiterated, however, that the books of the present Cheap Sales Committee had to be closed as soon as this last stock was finished, and suggested that if cheap sales were to be continued in future, another Committee might be formed to include representatives from both S.M.C. and P.M.C.

Pending further developments, Mr. Yu promised to arrange for the ordering of another 20,000 bags of Saigon rice as an immediate reserve before the present stock was exhausted.

The meeting concluded at 5.00 p.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SUB-REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 809 A/S (a) 5

Changtu Road 3 Station (L)

REPORT

Date. Oct. 21 1940.

Subject. Chinese Moral Society - application for protection

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Lees

Sir,

On the morning of the 21-10-40, the undersigned interviewed Mr. Sung Sun Loong (沈身降), and Sung Sun Shung (沈身祥), Chartered Accountants, employed and living in the Chinese Moral Society, Lane 121, House 1, Yates Road, otherwise known as "Morality Lane," which runs parallel with Weihaiwei Road, to the south and commences at Yates Road and goes through to Yang Terrace. Through questioning it was ascertained that they are quite satisfied with the protection that they are given by the Police on the days that they sell cheap cooked rice or supply clothes to the poor, and all that they are asking is that the Shanghai Municipal Council, issue them with an official proclamation that could be posted at the entrance to Morality Lane, warning thieves and vagabonds, that the distribution of cheap rice and clothes is for the honest poor and not for undesirables, they say that the Chinese Police in territory outside the Settlement Limits, have such proclamations, and they were under the impression that the Settlement Authorities also issued such notices. The undersigned explained to the two gentlemen that the Settlement Authorities have no such notices, but if the Society wished to post such a notice themselves, outside their Society building, it would be quite in order. Whenever this Society sells cheap cooked rice or distributes clothing to the poor, they always telephone and ask for Police protection which is always promptly given them, (which is obvious

D. C. (a) 100  
12/10/40

D. O. "A"

to D. C. (Divisions)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

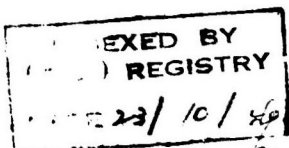
from the attached photograph). They expressed their satisfaction of the interview and stated that they considered the matter closed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*E. J. Lees*  
Inspector.

D. O. "A"



NHK

FM. 2  
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Sl. Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 19, 1940.

Subject Chinese Moral Society - application for protection.

Made by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the attached letter from the Chinese Moral Society on the above subject, enquiries show that the Society in question was formed in 1928 with the sole object of promoting good morals, propagating Confucius and Buddhist principles as well as conducting charitable activities. It has an office at Lane 121, 1 Yates Road.

The principal promoter is one Zee Su Chin (錢修靜), who is also the chairman of the society. He is a native of Kwangtung, age 49, graduate of the World Chinese Students' Federation School, 191 Carter Road, and was formerly manager of the Kwang Foh (廣福) Grocery Shop at Wusieh.

This society has 34 branches in various inland places, including Nanking, Changchow and Wusieh. There are some 1,500 members locally who are responsible for the expenses of the society. The Society conducts the following charitable enterprises :-

- (1) A medical clinic on its premises and giving free medicine to the poor.
- (2) Free distribution of coffins.
- (3) Free distribution of tea in summer, and of clothing and congee in winter.

In view of the prevailing high price of rice, the society has conducted as from October 5, 1940, a cheap sale of cooked rice on its premises at Lane 121, 1 Yates Road near Love Lane between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

INDEXED BY  
(S.B.) REGISTRY  
DATE 17/10/40



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

daily. A total of 1,500 catties of cooked rice are being sold every day and each person is allowed to purchase 2 catties at \$0.20.

The Society depends upon voluntary contributions from its members and no public contributions are solicited.

It intends to apply for registration to the Municipal Police.

C. 9/10

*Loa Hwe Kong*  
D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime and Special Branches).

File No. *45/2*

REFERRED TO POLICE FORCE

15 OCT 1940

13th October, 1940.

The Secretary,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Shanghai.

SECRETARIAT S.M.C.  
OCT 15 1940  
RECEIVED

Dear Sir,

ASKING FOR PROTECTION

We beg to remind you that this society has been established with an aim to guide the people to do properly.

In view of the fact that robbers and thieves are those who have supplied with no clothes and foods, so this society establishes school to give good lessons on one hand and supply the poor freely with clothes, rice, medicine and coffin on the other hand. Recently we sell cooked rice at so low a price that every day comes a great number of over one thousand ~~xxx~~ purchasers among whom are mostly old men and children.

Now is the time for us to give winter relief (i.e. to supply clothes and rice to poors during winter time) but we are afraid that there may be some bad men causing trouble, your protection is therefore cordially required. In order to keep us safe, you are requested to issue us with a certificate of protection which is to be posted at the gate of this society.

Thanking you very much.

Yours faithfully,

THE CHINESE MORAL SOCIETY,

*Lee Si Chiu.*

Enclosed please find our periodicals and a photo showing cooked rice are giving.

From

SECRETARIAT, S.M.C.

COPY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Pootoo Road S. B. REGISTRY  
18th, S. B. D. 10079/1701-5  
Date 18th, S. B. D. 10. 10. 40

REPORT

Subject (in full)..... The distribution of cheap rice.

Made by..... S.I. Barton. Forwarded by..... Inspt. Williamson.

Sir,

I beg to report that on October 14th, 1940 one named Woo Soh Ying (吳叔英) a clerk employed at the Tung Yih Cotton Mill, No. 25 Mokanshan Road came to the station and requested permission to distribute cooked cheap rice on behalf of one named Woo Sai Sung (吳瑞生) the owner of the Zai Dah Company, situated in the Chase Bank building, Nanking Road and Szechuen Road corner.

It was proposed that the rice be sold daily between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. for a period of about 5 months from a matshed already erected on a piece of waste ground on Mapai Road (Mad Lot. No. 5630) the property of the Tung Yih Cotton Mill, each person being only allowed to purchase 2 catties of rice value 20 cents.

The necessary police protection will be arranged.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Sd: A.C. Barton.

Sub-Inspector.

D.O. "B" Div.

INDEXED BY  
(S.B.) REGISTRY

DATE 16/ 10/ 40

Copy for information  
of Special Branch

See also  
file 4425

NYK

FM. 2  
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY  
S. I. Special Branch  
Date October 15, 1940

REPORT

Subject: Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee - meeting.

Made by: and Forwarded by: D. I. Crawford.

Ten members of the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee held a meeting in the Shanghai Navigation Club, 93 Canton Road, between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. October 14. Mr. Yu Wa Ching presided and reported that it was the original intention of the committee to raise, by contributions, a sum of \$600,000 towards the fund for the cheap sales, but up to the present, the committee was only in receipt of \$200,973.76. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed:-

1. That the various public organizations be urged to make further contributions towards the fund in question.
2. That a further cheap sale of rice be re-started from November 1, 1940 and that some 28,000 bags of rice in possession of the Committee be disposed of.
3. That the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Guild be requested to make arrangements for rice shops to conduct the cheap sales.

C. Crawford  
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY  
(S. B. REGISTRY)  
DATE 15/10/40

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of letter no. 248 from Shanghai Committee for the Cheap Sale of Rice, No. 20 Canton Road.

October 5, 1940.

Police Department,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.

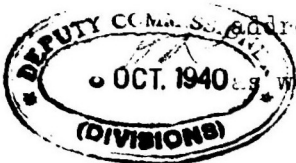
Sirs,

The continued disposal of cheap rice to the public on the 19th ult. when you again notified the men under your command to afford protection which is very much appreciated. Please be advised that the work will be discontinued on the 9th after then distributing centres will be cleared and handing over of the work will take place. In expressing to you our thanks for the assistance rendered by the police, we wish to inform you that further correspondence will be opened in regard to the date on which cheap rice will again be sold and

addresses of new distributing centres etc. as soon as we can make a decision.

(Signed): Yu Ya Ching  
Chairman

S.K. Ho:



CTW/

FM. 2  
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date Oct. 7, 1940.

Subject Cheap sale of rice to be temporarily suspended  
from October 9.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The cheap sale of rice, sponsored by the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee, 93 Canton Road, will be temporarily suspended as from October 9, 1940. The date for the resumption of these sales will be decided upon at a Committee meeting to be held later.

Notices for posting outside the distributing and selling centres, informing the public that the sales will cease on October 9, 1940 and that a further distribution will be announced later are attached.

C. Crawford  
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

D.O.s "A", "B" & "C".  
Central  
Louza  
Chengtu Road  
Sinza  
Gordon Road  
Postoo Road  
Bubbling Well  
West Hongkew



Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information

R. D. L. J. K.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. I. E.

**TRANSLATION OF NOTICE**

October 7, 1940.

The Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee will temporarily suspend the cheap sales of rice as from October 9 in order to make further arrangements. The date for the resumption of the sales and the addresses of the new centres for selling coupons and distributing rice will be announced later.

By order

Commissioner of Police.